Massachusetts Sabbath School notice that many of the publicaS. Union have been reduced in the Depository in the bassment ch, Hanover Street, Boaton, see which have induced to the bine is that the extended influence risan Union have created an imbilitations, and given the ability wer rate by the vast multiplication of bove named are received at the will constantly be made of such

TENNEY, Agent f the Mass. Sab. Sch. Dep'y. INFANT BAPTISM. By Abbot Professor of Christian eminary, Andover. Just pub-P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill

Haven, and published at their mes, Pastor of the first Church tion. Also, DR. GRIFFIN'S June 20.

BOOKS. of the first Church in Hartford, grouph the Upper Provinces of they, 1824-5, (with Notes up-a Journey to Madras and the and Letters written in India, not HeBER, of Calcutta. ntion Sermon.
Graham, a new edition, with

fren. Complete in three vols. BEWSTER, No. 67 & 69 Mar.

April 18 LEGHORN BONNETS,

ND CHEAP GOODS.

York and for sale by James hington Street, nearly opposite may Goods, es—Satin Brilliants—Bland for ladies full dresses—Plain lys and Bateste, do. do. Sike nys and Bateste, do. do. Silks es—Satin do.; mixed Camblets Sauze and Barege Hdks. and Calicoes, small figured—do. i mitation of the Rich Plaid anch wrought Muslin Dresses elins. Also, Goods,

Shawls, \$2,50-together with

ually low prices.

Leghorn Bonnets.

m 12 to \$40.—Black do. do. om 12 to \$40.—Black do. do. from 9 to \$45,—do. Square ck and White, from 5 to \$25, prices do. Raw Silk do. Valeghorn Bounets—Hats and eye do., making in all one of Merino Shawls and Leghorn ity, all of which will be sold or short credit.

NG AND RUGS. 253, Washington-st. has re-

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CARPETING. ent factories, which are war-ncy and durability of the col-respects to be superior to the W CARPETING.

were purchased in anticipa-arket, but will for the present June 20.

n spared to have this article is to the imported—and it can prices. eaw9m May 23.

prices.

RIOR INK.
a constantly for sale at the Counink Manufactory, No. 36, Washews Ink warranted and on liberal
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May 9.

Ancient and Modern; being

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JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk is to wit: District Clerk's Office, at on the 9th day of June, A. D. of the Independence of the United ANDSON & LOUD of the and Disthis office the title of a book, the as proprietors, in the words followed.

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ther prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk

of the District of Massachuselle

# BOSTON RECORDER

And Beligious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS .... CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS,

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

#### TRACTS.

Extracts from the fourteenth Annual Report of Am. Truct Society, Boston, rend May 28, 1828. BLESSING OF GOD ON TRACTS .- Continued.

NO. 28.... VOL. XIII.

The first Annual Report of a Ladies Auxiliary states, that, "In the distribution of the remaining Tracts, one was sent to the house of a poor widow, who being absent, it was left on her table. Sometime after, the woman heing called ble. Sometime after, the woman being called upon, and inquired of respecting the state of her mind, expressed a hope that she had been made felt a subject of renewing grace; said she had felt anxious for her eternal welfare for some time past, anxious for her eternian we have in some the passible that one day on returning home, she discovered a Tract lying on her table, she read the title, it was "The Samer directed to the Saviour," she opened it with a strong feeling of interest, it accused sent to her by the Seriour, she applied every word to her self, the result was as she humbly hoped, that she gave herself into the hands of the Redeemer, to be his forever; and you know not, added she, how happy I am now."

A young woman, says another Report, remaining with a family of children while the parents attended an evening lecture, had access to a parcel of Tracts. The Tract "To-day," caught her attention, and she suddenly became, from a stupid careless sinner, anxious for her eternal

wellare.

A young married lady who had for some time been thoughtful, was led, on reading "The Young Cottager," to feel the force of the expression, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." She became deeply convicted, and in a few days, she appeared to be a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Her influence was now exerted for her hisband's eternal welfare: through the blessing of God it took effect, and both are now rejoicing in hope, and constitute

another praying family.

Another case is related. A minister presented a pious female within the circle of our Society, a parcel of Tracts, and told her, that with every Tract disposed of she must give a prayer. The injunction had a powerful effect on her own feelings. She conveyed the Tract "On Family Worship," into the family of a professor of religion where that duty was neglected;—soon af-ter, the family altar was erected.

says the Report of an Auxiliary in Boston, "A lady in this city, handed a few Tracts to a thoughtless boy, when calling on an errand. As he received them, his eye fell on the words, Seek first the kingdom of heaven, and all other things shall be added unto you. He immediately thought, I am seeking first the things of this world, and they afford me no happiness. The next day, while in school, the same words returned to his mind, with the same emotions of his dised to his mind, with the same emotions of his dis-obedience to the command. He took the tract from his pocket, and leaning over his slate, read till he was so deeply affected with a view of his sinfulness and need of a change of heart, that he could no longer remain where he was. He obtained permission to leave the school, returned home, and retired to his chamber. There he offered his first sincere prayer, and there resolved that he would serve the Lord. He has since become hopefully pious, immediately wished to do something for the cause of benevolence, and now desires to devote himself to preparation for the

Gospel ministry."

The same Report says, "The Tract called "The Way to be Sozed," was sent by one of our members to a person who had for some time been inquiring on religious subjects. He read it again and again, and in a few days found peace and joy

in believing.

"A little girl, also, of whom hopes are entertained that she has become pious, says that her attention was first excited by reading the Tract called "To-Day," which was given her by one of our members."

of our members."

The same Tract, says a Student in Theology. The same Tract, says a Student in Theology, was one evening presented to a lady who had for a long time been convinced of sin, but had been putting off repentance till she had in a great measure grieved the Holy Spirit. She retired and read the Tract. The Spirit sent home its warnings to her heart. She could no longer venture on to-morrow; but sensible of her guilt, and with a broken heart, she that night, as it is believed, cordially embraced Jesus Christ as her Saviour. She soon after united with an Evan She soon after united with an Evan gelical Church of which she is now a worthy

The " Swearer's Prayer," says the first Report of another Auxiliary, was given to a young man who had been distinguished for his ungovernable temper, and daring profaneness. He read it,
—conviction seized his mind, he attended religgious meetings, was instructed in the way of salvation, and was brought at length, as far as man can judge, to sit at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind. For nearly a year he has been nt professor of religion, a diligent teacher in a Sabbath school, and a member of this So-

A few months since, said a worthy minister of the Gospel, a boy in this town found a Tract in his father's wood-house, which he presented to his father, who was both a profane and intemper-ate man. He at first refused to accept it, told his son he might keep it. O, replied the son, it's for you, father, and you must read it. Where did you get it, replied the father, who gave it to you? There did not any body give it to me, continued the son, I found it, and it's for you father, tive for you father, and you must read it. Over-come by the importunity of the child, the father read the Tract, and the Holy Spirit made it an arrow to his soul, & from that time he has not been found guilty of using profane language or of ex-cessive drinking, and both he and his minister hope that he has become an heir of heaven.

> For the Boston Recorder. APPEAL

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK.

The single aim of this Institution is to advance the cause of our Redeemer by diffusing those great truths and dectrines of the Cross in which great truths and decrines of the Close the the main body of devout and evangelical Christians are agreed. It is, under God, the property of the evangelical community. It has been foundof the evangelical community. It has been founded, and is fostered and sustained, through their charities and efforts; and, in answer to their prayers, has been signally blessed of Heaven. To that community it is proper that its real condition and wants should be made distinctly

The rapid progress of this Society, compared with any other Tract Institution previously existing," may have led some to suppose, that its

Its issues the last year were 5,000,000 of Tracts.

pecuniary resources have been abundant; whereas the extent of its operations is the very ground of its necessities. It might have accomplished one fourth part, or one half of what it has done, and, with the common blessing of Providence, felt no pecuniary embarrassment. But a different course has been adopted; and the Society has now arrived at a point, when a number of its presses must be stopped, and its field of usefulness be proportionally distinished, or it must receive very prompt and liberal pecuniary aid.

On May 1, every cent in its Treasury was expended; \$711, 64, were then due, which the Society had no means of paying; and additional obligations, chiefly for paper, to be met by the committee previous to Oct. I, amounted to \$10,220, 92.

On the 17th day of June, when the stated monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held, the Treasury was cuttrely exhausted; \$555, 50 had been advanced by individual meanbers of the Committee, during the preceding week, to meet hills for paper; a bill of \$973, 83 for printing, due on the day of the meeting, remained also to be provided for; and there was then due for paper, within the period of four months, \$10,391, 37.

And the Society has not a dollar of permanent

months, \$10,391, 37.

And the Society has not a dollar of permanent funds, of any sort whatever: nothing but the materials employed in issuing its Tracts; and the house in which its operations are conducted, (which was erected by benevolent individuals in the city-of New York, distinct from all funds appropriate to the general purposes of the Society. propriated to the general purposes of the Society, and which is not yet entirely paid for.) The donations of the benevolent and receipts for Tracts sold are the only sources of the Society's income; and on these it depends for the only possible

means of continuing its operations.

We wish the above facts to be distinctly known We wish the above facts to be distinctly known by every Evangelical Christian in our country. But it may be asked, "How came the Committee of this Society to be under so large engagements, when their only source of income is the charities of the Christian public?" We answer, because they have graduated their efforts, not by the funds in the Treasury, (which have rarely been sufficient to meet the current expenses of two weeks,) but by the wants of the community, and because they have believed there was no surer source of supply, than the charities of the and because they have believed there was no surer source of supply, than the charities of the Evangelical community, if properly appealed to, with humble reliance on the divine blessing.

"But have not the issues of the Society exceeded the wants of the community?" No. The General Depository is by no means yet furnished with Tracts, as it should be to meet the demands; and the work of supplying very large portions of the country is scarcely yet begun. In most of the principal towns in the northern and middle states a beginning has indeed been made; but this is not the case, in a very large part of the interior townships and parishes. Our south-ern country calls for tenfold the amount of what has yet been done; and the four or five million in the valley of the Mississippi call, if possible, still louder for our aid. In very large portions of the country, especially those last mentioned, Tracts must be distributed graduitously; and faithful men be sent to make known the blessings of the Society, and deliver its messages of sa vation, to those who are ignorant of their value,

wation, to those who are ignorant of their value, and will not come after them.

"But, great as the want may be, should not the Committee have graduated their efforts more by the measure of preceding years?" If the Committee have felt as they ought, and as we believe they have felt, when viewing the magnitude of the object and seeking direction from an tieve they have felt, when viewing the magni-tude of the object and seeking direction from on high, they have felt, that time is very short, and all they could do, they must do quickly; that while they should delay, multitudes would be perishing; that our country is increasing with untold rapidity, and iniquity advancing with most rapid strides; that the calls from the destitute must be answered, and that while other departments of benevolence may move more slow ly, for want of men, or on account of the greater nagnitude of their work, Tracts can, without delay, be printed and sent forth, for the supply of the whole community; that the Divine blessing on the Society's publications should animate them; that the spirit now awakened in the churches warrants expanded efforts; and that the whole indications of Providence call for strong faith in God, and urge the society to go on-

Nothing but means, with the continued blessing of God, is now wanting .- And how shall these

Let no one refrain from doing something, or, if he has little that he can consistently impart, from imparting that little, because the want is so great. Every cent contributed will print a Tract, that may be the means of saving a soul. Let no one who has means, feel, that, because

e Tract can be printed for so small a sum, the country can be supplied without large and liber-al donations. If one Tract costs one cent, one million Tracts costs \$10,000; and five million Tracts cost \$50,000.
Let the Officers of no Auxiliary cease their ef-

forts, because their own members may seem to be supplied with Tracis. If they are supplied, there s a vast portion of our country unsu funds be collected and forwarded as a donation. and they will be immediately appropriated to the best advantage.

Let no funds destined to the Treasury of the Parent Institution, be any where unnecessarily detained. They are needed for immediate use. Let gentlemen and ladies, and especially the Pastors of churches, be constituted members and directors for life; and let all, who love the cause of this Society, lift up their hearts to God, and pray for such blessings upon it, as shall most rapidly hasten the coming and reign of our Recemer on the earth.

AN OFFICER OF THE SOCIETY. Note.—Remittances should be addressed to Mr. Wm. A. Hallock, Cor. Secretary Am. Tract Society, 144, Nassau Street, New-York.

# SABBATH SCHOOLS

For the Boston Recorder AMERICAN LYCEUM AND SABBATH SCHOOLS,

Messrs. Editors,-Between Sabbath School exrcises, Juvenile Libraries, & the Sabbath School Union, there is a reciprocal, harmonious, and powerful action: and together they form one of the most efficient engines, for conducting the be-nevolent operations which distinguish the present age. Juvenile Libraries have greatly increased the energy and usefulness of Sabbath School ex-ercises. The schools furnish a convenient opportunity, & a happy occasion to distribute the books ong inducement to read them.

· v.13-14

The Sabbeth School Union is necessary, to furnish books to replenish the libraries. The distinguished success, which has already attended the combined efforts of these three departments of the Sabbath School system, is a triumphant argument in its favor; and of course, words are unnecessary to substantiate its salutary influence unnecessary to substantiate its salutary influence. Sensible that without your aid, the gospel could not have been established among them—could not have been continued with them—and without it, must be taken from them, and they be left entirely destitute. The compared with what I ought to feel; but I think I can say, that it fully meets my views and feelings, and I shall not fail to endeavor to entist in the good cause the hearts of such Christians as may come within the small circle of my influence. I know that I feel but little compared with what I ought to feel; but I think I can say, that it fully meets my views and feelings, and I shall not fail to endeavor to entist in the good cause the hearts of we to entist in the good cause th the combined efforts of these three departments of the Sabbath School system, is a triumphant argument in its favor; and of course, words are unnecessary to substantiate its salutary influence upon the interests of the rising generation. But there is one fact in relation to this subject worthy of special remark; as it applies not only to the juvenile members, but to all classes of the community. The fact is, that the blessed effects arising from Sabbath Schools, is not so much from the instruction communicated during their regular exercises, as from the direction which they give to the reading, study, thoughts and convergive to the reading of the reading them. lar exercises, as from the direction which they give to the reading, study, thoughts and conversation, of the little immortals through the week that intervenes. Now if the instruction of two or three hours a week furnishes a constant supply of feed for young minds, it will be difficult to explain, why a similar course of instruction, may add form the similar course. not furnish a similar supply, and in a still greater degree, to minds more matured, and capable of acting by their own strength. And it may perhaps be a proper inquiry, whether the great corruption both of intellectual and moral taste, which forms so unhappy a trait in the character of a large majority, even of the citizens of New England, does not arise from the almost total neglect of means to furnish young people with places of resort, where they can cultivate, not only their social, but their intellectual and moral faculties; when their social intercourse and ato refine their feelings, enlighten, elevate, and dignify their minds, and soften and purify their hearts; where they shall be furnished both with inducements and means for carrying on, both at their stated meetings, and in their daily intercourse, a plan of conversation, reading and other exercises, which will call into operation all faculties that constitute their dignity and worth,

and lay the foundation for their topes.

If every town should be furnished with a place of meeting for young people and others, where should be deposited for their use books, apparatus for illustrating the important branches of a popular practical education, and specimens in natural history; and if the same interest should be taken, and the same efforts mide for conducting a course of weekly instruction, a course of weekly instruction. ing a course of weekly instruction, as operate in favor of Sabbath Schools, it would probably not fail of producing a good effect. It would give direction to their conversation, and lead them to a course of reading and study, which would tend to enlighten and expand their minds; and by giving them a respect for their own characters, would raise them above vulgar pleasures, and debasing vices.

basing vices. At such a place teachers might hold weekly meetings, and introduce such exercises as would tend to improve themselves, and raise the character of their schools. Misses and lads, young ladies and gentlemen, who now almost waste their time in district schools, might re-ceive instruction upon such subjects, and under such advantages, as are fitted to their age, advancement and pursuits. At such a place societies of ladies, or of gentlemen, or both, which are formed for benevolent and literary objects, might hold their meetings and increase the success of their operations. Here also Bible classes and Sabbath schools might meet, and receive light and strength from the common foun persons of every age, condition and pursuit, might occasionally resort, to advance their intellectual and moral prosperity, and to add their portion of aid to the universal diffusion of knowledge and religion, to the prosperity and perpetuity of our government and the continuance and happiness of our nation.

If a bond of union should be formed to connect societies established in different parts of the country for the advancement of intelligence, morals and of religion, it would not be easy to calculate their power or their effects upon the com-

Munity.

Knowing that many others have views of this Knowing that many others have views to this subject similar to my own, I trust I shall be excused for suggesting the question, for consideration, whether it would not be good policy for towns, while they are providing for the support of common schools, to provide means to have their benefits increased, extended and continued, by presenting opportunities for the instruction and of those who have ceased to be profited by their instruction; to take some measures to direct amusements and social intercourse in channels, which will lead to intelligence, respectability and happiness. Such is the object of the Lyceums which are established in different parts of the country.

## HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.
STATE OF A FEEBLE CHURCH. From a Missionary of the Mass. Missionary So-ciety. May 1, 1828.

"The number composing the church under my pastoral care is twenty-seven. Of these, eleven have been added since my oversight com-menced—all by profession. At our next communion, we expect a further addition of from S nce my last quarterly report, two have obtained a hope, and four or five are now anxiou

There is harmony in the church, and algood degree of brotherly love. Yet I have to lament the want of that general spirituality and devo-tedness among the members, so much to be desi-red at all times, but especially at this. Still, we hope and believe, that the Lord is here to build up Zien, by saving sinners, as brands plucked m the fire

"My people are poor-some of them so much so, that duty calls me to give to them, rather than receive from them. Thirty eight persons contribute towards my support; and many of these, in their anxiety to enjoy, and zeal to maintain the gospel, have subscribed, on whom we cannot find it in our hearts to call for pay, though poverty is our own constant companion. There is not an individual in my parish, but obtains his living by the plough and hoe, or the spinning wheel and loom. All the embarrassments incident to new settlements, are felt here; but I can say with pleasure, that there appears a laudable degree of industry and economy, and a steady pro-gress toward an independent competency. The gospel which they have enjoyed, will come in for a large share of the credit of this progressive prosperity. It found them contending—spending their time and money in law;—but it terminated their quarrels, closed their accounts with the lawyers, and induced them to seek peace and pursue it. But though their pecuniary circumstances are evidently improved and improving,

them, and they be left entirely destitute. The blessing has become vastly more precious by the enjoyment; their wants are not diminished; and while they have to lament their misimprovement, they do carnestly entreat that your fostering hand may still be extended to them.

An Affecting Anecdote.—When the subject of your charities was up before my people—one old man, to whom the gospel has proved "the power of God unto salvation," arose—the tears rolling down his furrowed cheeks, and said, that his "heart felt more than his tongue could express;—that he was born and brought up not for "heart felt more than his tongue could express;
—that he was born and brought up not far from
Boston—spent his youth and middle age, surrounded with gospel privileges, but neglected
and abused them all; till he had become an abandoned and hardened sinner. At length, said
he, I made my way to this wilderness, bringing
all my sins with me, having no fear of God before
my eyes. Here, I gave myself up to work wickedness without restraint, as you all know; and
O! (his feelings choked his utterance)—O where
should I be now, had not those Christian friends
and others whom I once so much despised, by
their charities followed me with the blessed gospel, so long rejected. O! it does seem as though

eternity would be too short to thankGod and them enough, for the hopes and comforts I now enjoy."
Tracts have proved good auxiliaries to all my other labors. Two, that I have given away, have gone to the heart, and proved the means of a saving change, hopefully. I could profitably distribute hundreds on hundreds. Of the generous donation made to the Mass. Miss. Soc. by the American Tract Society, I hope that we shall be sharers. I have gone already beyond my own resources in purchasing—but by these means with others, an attention is excited among us which promises not a little. Prejudice melts, though slowly, before the truth; and I do believe the day is not distant, when this part of the Lord's

pel, so long rejected. O! it does seem as though eternity would be too short to thank God and them

slowly, before the truth; and I do believe the day is not distant, when this part of the Lord's vineyard will bring forth much fruit to the praise of the glory of his grace."

Can any one read the foregoing extracts, and doubt either the utility or the necessity of Home Missions? What temporal and spiritual blessings are they not conveying to the destinte? What would thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens know of the gospel of Jesus Christ, after a few years, but for the charities of Home Missionary Societies?

S. a.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE.

For the Boston Recorder. NEW PRISON AT SING-SING.
net of a Letter from the Chaplain, deted May 23

"The convicts are now all removed from the old State Prison in New York. The number here is about 520. When there were four hundred, I found fifty among them, who rould not read. I spend all the Sabbath from ten in the morning in the Prison, and yet always leave cells unvisited, and labor, which might be done, when I am obliged to retire. Most of the men seemed much pleased with the idea of learning to read, and some of them surprise me, as well as them-selves, by the case and rapidity with which they learn. They are furnished with no other book but the Bible. With this alone, I think of a man more than thirty years old, who did not know his letters, when you was here, i.e. five weeks since, who has read to me without much difficulty the two first chapters in Genesis. Yours, &c. G. B.

ANOTHER CONVICT LEARNING TO READ THE BI-BLE IN LESS THAN FIVE WEEKS.

Extract of a letter from the same, dated June 20, 1828. "After prayers I let Capt. Pillsbury, who was here on a visit, hear a black man read. Four weeks ago, he could not say his letters. Now he can read slowly and is seldom obliged to stop to spell any words of one syllable. The lessons which I have given him are in some of the chapters in the beginning of the Bible. I found him the other day reading in the Psalms. On asking the reason, "he replied it seems to do me more good to read here." Such artless replies connected with his general conduct, leads me to cherish the hope, that the truth of God is beginning to fasten on his mind, which will be the means of purifying his heart and fitting him for heaven. Yours in the best bonds,

Gerish Barret."

When it was first proposed to teach them to read, the reply was, we have no convenient room, where they can be assembled for instruction. The answer to the objection was, teach then through the grated iron doors of their cells, so long as you are subject to the evil of having no room.

The next objection was, we have no spelling ooks. The answer to this objection was, it is possible that you can learn them to read quicker without spelling books. It is at least worthy of an experiment. Show the convict the first letter in the Bible, that is, I. Let him find the ame, wherever it occurs in the first verse .-Having done this show him the second letter in the Bible, that is, n. Let him find every n, in the first verse. Having done this and being told what I-n, spells, he has already learned to read the first word in the Bible. Let him then find the first word in the Bible, wherever it occurs in the first Chapter. Having done this he will probably never forget it. This is his first lesson Let his second lesson be the second word in the Rible, the letters of which and their combination this manner through successive lessons till he has learned to read the first verse in Genesis—"In the hegimning God erealed the Heavens & the earth." Having done this he has got his reward. One of the most sublime ideas ever presented to the mind of man, he has obtained by diligent attention for a few hours in learning to read. It may e found, that the convicts can learn to read in whatever may be the result, it is worth an experiment. This was the reasoning, which led to the adoption of a mode of teaching by which two convicts, at least, have been taught to read the Bible in less than six weeks.

PRAYER FOR PRISONERS.
Extract of a Letter from the Chaptain of the Prison at Auburn.

"In relation to what you say of the Wednes-day evening concert of Prayer for Prisoners, I

here. I think I can say of the prosperity of Zion in this Prison as Watts says of her elsewhere,

"For her my tears shall fall, For her my prayers ascend, To her my cares and toils he given Till toils and cares shall end."

Extract of a letter from the Chaplain of the Prison at Sing Sing:
"When you bow down in prayer to the Father of Light, remember, Oh temember the 500 con-

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. This Society, whose anniversary was held in this city on the S0th May is, we believe, progressing in the best plans for a reformation of the abuses in our Prisons.

We have heard, with a criminal indifference, that this or the other individual has been committhat this or the other individual has occal conditions ted to prison; and, instead of inquiring whether we could not do something either to deliver those, who may have been more unfortunate than guilty, who may have been more unfortunate than guilty, or to kindly soothe and bring to consideration and repentance the most hardened,—we have been too much like the priest and levite, to pass by and forget the misery which we might have prevented or relieved. Our prisons, like the gloomy cells of the dead, have like them seldom visited; and those who have been their tenants, have been as the dead, out of mind,—Surely it must have been forgotten, or criminally disregarded, that our Lordincludes at least some of his disciples in these gloomy mansions. O what multitudes of those who have been martyrs in the cause of Jesus and his truth; have experienced the horrors and the cruelties have experienced the horrors and the cruelties of the prison. They might in their day have been considered by many as the most justly devoted victims of brutal rage and destruction; but God who knew them as his friends, had marked them as his "hidden ones," his "jewels," on whom he had "set his love." To have visited and sympathized with these in their lonely cells; to have with them lifted up the heart to Heaven in holy supplication, will be remembered by the Judge of quick and dead in the day of final retri-bution; and to such he will then say, identify ing himself with these his afflicted disciples," Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you before the foundation of the world; for I was sick, and in prison, and ye came unto me." [Christian Watchwan.

## FOREIGN.

THE BIBLE IN MEXICO.

It was mentioned in the last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that Mr. Thomson had been re-engaged as an Agent for the term of two years, to be spent in the city and State of Mexico. A letter from his pen, dated Mexico, Sept. 22, 1927, gives information that since his arrival in that capital, he had distributed about 400 Pibles and pureads of 500 Tester. ted about 400 Bibles and upwards of 500 Testa-

At St. Augustine de las Cuevas, twelve miles At St. Augustine de las Cuevas, twelve inles out of the city, and at present the seat of government for the State, he had several interviews with the Governor, the Rector of the College, and other individuals, all of whom were favorable to the distribution of the Scriptures and the advancement of education. The Rector, who is a Priest, even became, of his own accord, a member of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by the payment of the requisite subscription. ty, by the payment of the requisite subscription. His name is Jose Maria Alantara. A short time

followed the same example.

On the 23d of October, Mr. Thomson set off for Queretaro, 80 miles N. N. W. of Mexico, and arrived on the 29th. On the following day the sale of Scriptures began,—notice of the same having been given by a printed advertisement, in which was specified the number of books on hand, the price, and how long the sale would con tinue. At the end of eight days there had been sold 125 Bibles, 150 Testaments, 80 copies of the four Evangelists, and 95 of Luke and Acts. To-tal, 450 copies, (of all descriptions,) for which he received seven hundred and forty-one dollars? Consequently, the average payment for a Bible must have been about \$4, & this, not withstanding their supposed value was diminished by the ab-sence of the Apocrypha. When it is considered that Mexico is sminently a Catholic country, these that Mexico is ominently a Catholic foromise. facts are truly surprising, and full of promise. N. Y. Obs.

N. Y. Obs.

In the course of the sale several pleasing incidents occurred, which we cannot better relate than in the language of Mr. Thomson.

On the second day, Father Cuevas paid us a visit, and brought with him the Prior of his Convent. The Prior brought some copies of the Scriptures; and he and his companion sat for about an hour and a half in our sale-room, conversing upon various subjects, and recommendversing upon various subjects, and recommend versing upon various subjects, and recommend-ing to those around to purchase the Scriptures offered to them at so low a price. The following day, in the morning, I went to the Convent, to pay my respects to the Prior and his friends.— Whilst we were conversing, a message was brought to Father Cuevas that two ladies were brought to Father Cuevas that two ladies were at the door, wishing to speak with him. You will observe, that the lobby is the utmost length to which ladies dare go in a Convent of Friars: of course, then, our friend did not bid the ladies step up, but stepped himself. step up, but stepped himself down to speak with In a few minutes he returned. us that the ladies were persons of the first rank in the place, and that they were inquiring about the Bibles, whether or not it was right to buy them and use them, and of what kind, size, price, &c. they were. He returned to them immediately, taking those books with him which he had himself bought, to show as specimens. I sat about a quarter of an hour longer with the Prior, but our friend did not return to us. On coming away, and in passing through the lobby, I found the two ladies still engaged in close conversation about the Bible with our friend, and another Friar who had joined them. I stopped a few minutes, and had a share in the conversation, which ended with the Friar saying he would call on me about two hours after, to choose Bibles and Testaments of each kind, to be seed to the and Testaments of each kind, to be sent to the la-dies for their inspection and choice. At the time agreed on, the Friar called, and sent a spe-cimen of each kind, in the best bindings. The

ladies kept all that were sent to them and the Friar called next morning to pay for them, bring-ing at the same time, another order to the same amount, for some others of his friends; making, in all, thirty-five dollars.

Previously to putting up advertisements, the laws of the city require that leave be obtained from the Perfect to do so: I therefore called upon him for this purpose, and showed him what I intended to post up. He gave me full liberty; & in course of the day, he came himself and heach. tended to post up. He gave me full liberty; & in course of the day, he came himself and bought a course of the day, he came tunsel and bought a copy or two of our books. A day or two after, he called again, and brought his family and a relative or two with him, and bought some other copies for himself & them. I was particularly pleased with the feeling several himself. the feelings expressed by a young lady, who, I be-lieve, was his sister, or his wife's sister. She seemed greatly pleased with her purchase, when she had bought a Bible; calling it, with emphasis, her Bible: and she seemed, by what she said, to anticipate the pleasure she should have in reading it. In the course of the sale, there were several instances exhibited of this pleasing attachment to the sacred volume, and an anticipated enjoyment in its perusal. Such instances were truly gratifying; and may such individuals abide in their first love, thus manifested to the word of God! thus manifested to the word of God!

There were several Priests who came to purchase, and took with them one, two, or more umes. Friars, also, of various colors, (Black, Brown, Blue and Grey,) came to our sale, and went away with the same treasure: and all seemed to be pleased. One morning before breakfast, and before the usual hour of commencing sale, somebody knocked at the door; and upon open-ing it, in stepped a Grey Friar, saying, he had heard that I had Bibles to sell, and that he wished to see them. I showed them to him: he bought one, and paid for it, and courteously withdre one, and paid for it, and courteously withdrew. A gentleman, the member of Congress who called, along with Father Cuevas, the first evening after my arrival, came many times, and bought several copies for himself and friends. With this gentleman I had much conversation as to what is the genuine religion of our Level level. what is the genuine religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, as it is unfolded in the New Testament. This same individual afterwards introduced me to the Governor of the State, and to some of his

fellow-members of Congress.

The muleteers who brought the Bibles here from Mexico, upon taking leave to return home, earnestly petitioned me for a book to read in the evenings, when, on their journeys, they are en-camped in the open air. I gave a New Testa-ment to one of them, and a copy of Luke and Acts to another, with which they were very much

A native of Spain, who lives here, and goes about selling little articles, used to come almost every day to our sale-room: one afternoon, when we were alone, he showed a strong desire to pos-sess a New Testament; and said, he would try if he could gather together the price of one, before the sale was over. I told him to try what he could do; intending to give him one, should he fail. In conversing further, I found his circumstances to he very low, and that he had a wife and two children. Upon rising to go away, he offered me some of the little articles he was seiling, in exchange for a New Testament; manifesting, at the same time, an earnest desire to possess this volume. I gave him a New Testament, without receiving any thing from him in return; requesting him to read it frequently in his family, which he promised to do. He was truly thankful for what he received; and I hope this New Testament will prove a consolation to him and to his family, in their low estate.

## LONDON MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—A great crowd was present at this interesting meeting. The chair was taken by Lord Gambier. His Lordship addressed the meeting, and after some pertinent remarks, he said—

"It must be the greatest source of joy and gratitude to them to think that they had, through the agency of the British and Foreign Society, distributed, since the commencement of its la-bours, no less a number of Bibles than five mil-lions and a half, both British and Foreign copies, and that its funds had been so extensively employed in doing that work which was so calculaployed in doing that work which was so calcula-ted to make men wise, good, and happy. Great, indeed, had been the benefits conferred upon mankind by this Society; and they might estimate the value of this society, when he asked them what state would not many thousands of their fellow creatures now be in, had it not been for the existence of the Bible Society."

The Rev Mr. Brandon, the Secretary, read

the report, by which it appeared, that 5000 copies of the Polish Testament are now printing in Berlin; that the Turkish Bible had been completed—40,000 copies of the New Testament had been printed at Sulzbach. The Finnish Testament was in good progress. 2000 copies of the ancient and modern Testament had been sent to Greece; it had also been translated into the Albanian language. The total number of Bibles distributed the past year by the Society were 137,162, and of Testaments 199,108, being circulation of Bibles & Testaments amounting to 42,264 over the distribution of the former year.

The receipts for the year amounted to eighty one thousand pounds, or \$360,000. After the Report was read the meeting was addressed by Lord Harrowby, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Litchfield, Lord Calthorp, W. Wilber-force, Esq. the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Bain, John Thornton, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Brandrum, the Rev. Mr. Alder, of Montreal Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and the Rev. Mr Allen, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. Sunday School Union .- This Society celebrat

ed its anniversary on the 13th May, and from its excellent Report we have made the following extract :- " The total number of Schools unite this Union is 9:193, teachers 92,866, and 916,889 scholars in England and Ireland. The receipts during the year were 60431. 5s. 6d. At Ham burgh and Bremen, prosperous schools bave been formed. In Denmark a commencement had been made, and three schools formed. At Corfu the Greek school contains 40 scholars, who are taught by a priest. The schools in India are making rapid strides, and 2216 girls are taught in the female school of Bengal. In Ceylon 7734 cholars are instructed, and in New South Wales Van Dieman's Land, and Polynesia, the Sabbath School cause is progressing," Among the gen-dlemen who spoke at this meeting, was the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, who gave an interesting account of the progress of Sunday Schools in the United States. The Rev. Gentleman's speech was received with unbounded applause. Wesleyan Missionary Society.- The receipts of this Society the past year were \$192,515, 42. The Report of the progress of the Missionary cause is highly gratifying. In Ireland 21 Missionaries are employed. The Continental and Mediterranean missions are very successful. In France, the Missionaries receive great encouragement. In Gibralter, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was celebrated in the Spanish lan guage, and several Spaniards, converted to the doctrine of the Gospel, were communicants. The mission to the Ionian Islands was prosperous. In Geylon, the stations are all prosperous, and the schools numerously attended. The institution founded at Colombia, for the purpose of educating native religious teachers, gives great hopes of important benefit. The missions established

in the convict settlement of New South Wales have been attended with unexpected success From New Zealand the Missionaries were, for a short time, obliged to withdraw, yet some of them have resumed their station on the invitation of the chiefs. The Southern African Mission is making great progress. The West India and British American Missions are in a prosperons condition; the accounts from Demerara are particularly forwardle. Among the sneakers were ticularly favorable. Among the speakers were the Right Honorable the Earl of Mountcashel, Sir George Rose, Capt. Gordon, and the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia.

Port of London and Bethel Union Society. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held on the 12th of May. Lord Gambier being prevented attending in consequence of indisposi-tion, Capt. Campbell, R. N. was appointed chairtion, Capt. Campbell, R. N. was appointed chairman. After a suitable address from the Gallant Captain, the Report was read by the Rev. T. Vautin. In the floating chapel, it was stated, that there had been two and sometimes three services on every Lord's day, and one on Thursday evenings—the number of communicant fickets issued monthly was 135. The stiendance derivative of the 17.585 of which ing the past year amounted to 17,585, of which number 9014 were sailors. In the Society's school at Wapping, 180 boys and 90 girls were on the books, and the average daily attendance was 137 boys and 70 girls, who all received the benefit of Christian instruction, The Society has a library on board the floating chapel, and they have issued, during the year, 1715 volumes, 212 pamphlets, besides many thousand Tracts. The "Loan Libraries" contain about two dozen books each, and sixty-three of these boxes have been lent to sea-going ships, many of which have been returned with expressions of the liveliest

The Bethel flag has become a rallying signal to sailors, all over the world, for religious worship, and this flag is now seen at China, Bengal, mbay, Memel, the West Indies, America, the Pacific and Ionian Islands.

The Society has erected an asylum, called The Merchant Seaman's Orphan Asylum." On the Sd of April, the first election of orphans took place, five boys being then admitted. After took place, hee boys being then admitted. After the Report had been read, several gentlemen ad-dressed the meeting, among whom was the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, who gave a brief his-tory of the life of the late Rev. Joseph Eastburn, of the Mariner's Church, Philadelphia.

trayer Book and Homily Society.—The sixteenth annual meeting of this institution was held on the 5th of May. Lord Bexley in the chair. During the past year, 1,000 copies of the prayer book and select homilies had been circulated. The whole number since the formation of lated. The whole number since the formation of the Society, 154,980. The agents of the Society had visited 590 ships, and distributed 891 prayer books, and 1,500 select homiles. During the past year, the receipts were 2.770l. 3s. 2d. The Rev. Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, was one of the speakers at this meeting, and gave a brief, but highly interesting view of the present state of the Episcopal Church in this country.— He also mentioned some interesting circumstanes which occurred on his passage from Philadel-

Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jetes.—It appears from the Report of this Socie-ty, that the receipts of the past year amounted to 12,7271. 7s. 3d. "The schools consist of 41 boys, and 47 girls. In the seminary are seven students, preparing to go out as missionaries. Three converted Jews have entered the missionary field the past year.—N. Y. Spectator.

Landon Missionary Society. Annual Meeting, May 15, at the City Road Chapel-W.A. Hankey in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Rev. Row-land Hill, Lord Bexley, Rev. J. A. Janes, Rev. Joseph Julian, Rev. Timothy East, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Elv, Rev. Ja-bez Bunting, Rev. William Patton, of New York, and several others. It appeared from the Report that the concerns of the Society were eminently prosperous. The following abstract embraces

S	ations.	Missionaries.				
South Seas.	20	16	and	upwi	ards o	of 40
			Nati	ve T	eache	rs.
Beyond the Ganges	5	10				
East Indies	18	28	besid	les 2	on	their
	pas	sage, and				
Russia	2	4				
Mediterranean	2	2				
Africa	15	19	wi	th 6	Cateel	hists
	A	rtisans, N				
Madagascar&Maurit. 2		6			lisans	
					Assist	
West Indies	9	1			appoi	

Making, with Assistants, Native Teachers, Missionary Artisans, Catechists, School Masters, &c. about 400 perone, more or less dependant on the Society, exclusive of

The number of Native Children instructed under the superintendence of the Missionaries, is between 16,000 and 17,000. The annual expenditure of the Society is about 40,000!. The amount of contributions this year, is upwards of 45,000!.—N. Y. Obs.

London Religious Tract Society.- The anniversary of this Society was held on the 16th May, at the City of London Tavern-Viscount Mandeville in the chair. Amount of gratuitous receipts during the year, 3,244l. 7s. 10d. Amount of publications circulated, 9,649,507. Among the Speakers were Rev. Dr. Pinkerton Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rev. Dr. Henderson Rev. William Patton, of New-York and Rev. Benjamin Allen, of Philadelphia.

## THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

It was mentioned by Mr. Patton, near the lose of his speech before the London Tract Society, that at a meeting of one of the largest Auxiliaries of the American Tract Society, [viz. the Branch at Boston,] a proposition was submitted that every minister present, of whom there were about one bundred, should repair to the Deposi-tory, and provide himself with Tracts to the val-ue of at least a dollar, for distribution on his return to his particular parish: That a gentleman of property authorized an announcement to be made to the meeting, that as many as would do it, should find an equal amount ready for them when they got to the Depository; and that on the next day the whole plan was carried into ef-In a speech which followed soon after Rev. Edward Bickersteth remarked, that consequence of the suggestion of his friend from America, he was authorized to state that a gen-tleman was present who would allow 5s. [sterling] worth additional Tracts for every 5s. worth they might go and spend at the Tract Depository." (Loud applause.) N. Y. Obs.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL IN INDIA.

You would be pleased, says a female missionary at Oodooville, (Ceylon,) in a letter to a friend in this city, dated Nov. 27, 1827, to spend a little time in the Sunday School at Ooodooville, especially if you should contrast the female department with what it was one long year and a half, when we could get only three gir end, and almost despaired of ever doing better. The people seemed to retain their strong prejulices here longer than elsewhere, -- but now there are about 100 girls at the School, and a church every Sabbath. Few of them are yet able to read, having been at the school but a short time. They all learn more or less of a small catechism; some of them a second, and others a third, of a higher grade.

FEMALE CHARACTER IN INDIA. Says the same writer as above, I see no evi-ence that females here are not as capable of improvement as in other countries; and certainly they need it. You can have no correct notion what a Tamul woman is;—so ignorant, helpless, degraded,—the slave of her husband, who may degraded,—the slave of her husband, who may be a tyrant, or a brute, or both. I sometimes think they never will be raised; yet I do believe that the universal prevalence of Christianity would raise them. With the blessing of God, our female boarding school will have an impor-tant connexion with the elevation of female chaacter in India, and the girls in the common schools will contribute not a little to the same re A number of girls from the boarding ool are married, and are living among the heathen, and I believe recommend the Gospel. Preparations are now making for one of them to marry a native preacher, and remove twenty miles from her friends, and for another to marry

## MISSIONARY.

a native assistant,-ib.

From the Mis. Herald for July MR. GREENE'S TOUR OF INSPECTION. It was stated at p. 4 of the number for Janua-ry, that Mr. DAVID GREENE had been sent, by the Prudential Committee, on a tour of inspection, to the several missions of the Board am the Indians at the south and west. He visited the stations among the Cherokees between the 10th of January and the middle of February. He then proceeded to the stations among the Chickasaws, transferred to the Board by the Missionary Society of the Synod of South Caro-lina and Georgia, which occupied him till Feb-ruary 28th. He arived at Mayhew, in the Choctaw nation, on the 29th and the inspection of the stations among the Choctaws occupied the month of March. About the first of April, in accordance with instructions from the Committee, Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Greene embarked on board a steamhoat at Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, which conveyed them to Dwight, the station among the Chenkees of the Arkansas, by the middle of April. At the latest date, they were about proceeding by land to the stations among the Osages. AtSt. Louis the two travellers will separate, Mr. Kingsbury returning to his own missionary field, and Mr. Greene passing on to the mission at Naumee, in Ohio, and the stations at Cattaraugus, Seneca, and Tuscarora, in the western part of New-York. He will probably arrive in Bostos some time in the present month.

In consequence of inquiries previously addres sed to the several missions, to be answered by the time the deputation should be on the ground, and of the investigations made by Mr. Greene, a large body of lacts and practical remarks have been brought together, which will be of great service to the Committee, in the future prosecu-tion of measures for the religious benefit of the

The remarks upon the traditions, &c. of the Choctaws, in the present and former numbers of the Missionary Herald, were occasioned by the inquiries above mentioned. Upon the return of Mr. Greene, the Editors will avail themselves of such of the communications respecting these ssions, as are suited to the design of this work

It may here be observed, however, that misons among the Indians of our country are to be regarded very much in the light of an experiment; and that the problem to be solved has been, and is, how the greatest and best influence ean be exerted, with the least expense of men, and time, and money. The chief difficulty of the problem has respect to the proportion, which the secular influence should bear to that which is to result directly from the preaching of the Gospel. On this point there has been a great diversity of opinions, many of which rest on very plausible grounds. At the same time, it is of the utmost importance to the cause of missions, that the most efficient and economical mode of operation be ascertained, as the apparatus for secular influence among the Indian missions, has been found very expensive .- The Prudential Committee propose to re-examine the whole subject, in the light of all the facts that have been brought to their knowledge.

## SAVAGE PERSECUTION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. L. Compere, a Baptist Missionary, dated at Withington Sta-tion, Creek Nation, May 1828.

While my family and a few coloured people were worshipping God in our own house, a gang of Indians, about 25, some of them with their knives drawn rushed in, seized the black people ound them with cords and belts, and such other things as were convenient. Two of the young men were fastened to the posts, at the entrance of the passage, while an old man was led to one in the yard, and there beat unmercifully. young men were then led, one by one, to the same place, to undergo the same cruelty. But what added to this abomination was, among the twelve years of age. This poor creature was bound, and was compelled to witness the sufferings of her friends, and then like the rest, led out

to the same post.

If this was done because these poor creatures had assembled to worship God. While the recital of this has harrowed up all my feelings to an musual pitch, it affords me much consolation to earn that the poor sufferers bore all patiently. and were comforted, by referring each one as he was led out, to the sufferings of a glorious Re-

# REVIVALS.

Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y .- A letter om a gentleman at the west, under date of the oth uit, mentions the existence of a revival in Clarkson-the first which was ever witnessed there. The church was instituted about two years ago, under the missionary labours of Rev. H. Smith. of Camden. "Since that time it has been like the mountains of Gilboa—scarcely a drop has distilled. The Sabbath has been but little regarded; and the institutions of gion generally have been considered as of little value. But the place has changed in its character; and the Lord is shewing that he is still great in Zion. The arm of the Lord is doing valuatly." About three weeks after his arrival, the present minister appointed a "meeting in his own house, for such persons as were desirous of conversing on the subject of religion. Ten attended." In subsequent meetings the numbers increased. In a little time they became solemn meetings of inquiry. Conversions became more frequent; meetings were established every evening in the week; and at the date of the letter, the clergyman's house was daily visited with anxious inquirers. The number of conversions was already considerable, and the work was on the increase .- W. Rec.

In New Haven, Conn .- On the last Sabbath fourteen young persons were received into cove-nant with the church in this city, under the pas-toral care of Rey. Mr. Bacon. Three were adtoral care of Rev. Mr. Bacon. Three were admitted on the same day to the Church in College. -And about twenty are expecting to unite with the Rev. Mr. Merwin's Church on the morrow. These are some of the first fruits of the late re-vival, and we hope many others will follow.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY. JULY 11, 1828.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

We learn from an authentic source, that our statement respecting this Society in the Recorder of June 13th, of which some complaint has been made, was liable to be misunderstood. We said, "Two orthodox Gentlemen who were appointed to office have declined acting." 'These were the Secretary and Treasurer. We are informed that they did not refuse to accept their appointments. On the other hand, they did not then declare their acceptance, and we apprehend they have not yet done it. We suppose herefore the matter was left in suspense, and that for the time being those gentlemen did literally "decline acting" in those offices .- We said in the same connection, " The consequence is, that for the present no appropriations or payments of missionaries can be made, and a special meeting will probably be necessary." All this is true, prospectively, in case the Society should find themselves without a Treasurer and Secretary; but we learn that the appropriations for the ensuing year and orders for payments due were disposed of before the meeting, according to practice. The laborers of last year, therefore, went home without their payments, not for want of appropriations or orders, but for want of an acting Treasurer.
We said, "The Unitarians secured to them-

selves a majority in the executive department for the ensuing year." This will not be denied. The act was strictly legal; but, all things considered, not very honorable. The term we employed, implies contrivance and effort; and it was applicable, to an extent of which we were not aware at the time. It is true that they secured a majority; what use they intend to make of the advantage, remains to be seen.

"One of the Society" will excuse us for not attending to his communication, as it was anonymous, and came to hand at an inconvenient

#### THE SABBATH CAUSE.

In Maine. - A large assembly convened at the Baptist Meeting House in Portland, on the 97th ult. at 9, A. M. and continued four hours. It was designed as a meeting of Christians of different denominations; and a large number, particularly of ministers of the gospel, attended from different parts of the State. The Hon. A. K. Parris, of Portland, was chairman; the Rev. Mr. Clark, a Baptist Minister at Saco, Clerk. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Allen, President of Bowdoin College; Rev. B. Tappan, Augusta; Rev. Mr. King, North Yarmouth; Rev. T. Pomeroy, Gorham; Rev. Mr. Clark, Saco; Rev. A. Rand, Boston; Rev. A. Peters, New York; and Rev. D. Thurston, Winthrop Also by T. Brown, Esq. Vassalborough; H. Goddard, Esq. Portland; E. Shepley, Esq. Saco; Hon. S. Fessenden, Portland. The assembly appeared to enter deeply into the subject, and made arrangements for the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of ten, of whom 6 reside in Portland, to propose further measures for the promotion of the cause. Several important resolutions were passed with entire unanimity .- The same subject was taken up with much spirit and interest, about the same time, at the General Conference of Maine and several County Conferences.

In Vermont.-In a meeting of the Addison Consociation, Vt. the members gave their individual signatures to the constitution of the General Union; and a vote passed, recommending the subject to the attention of their churches.

The Montpellier [Clerical] Association, at their meetingJune 18th, passed resolutions in favor of the General Inion and its objects.

In Massachusetts .- Meetings have been held in Northopton and Amherst, Mass. on the subject of promoting uitable measures for the observance of the Sabbath; where Rev. S. Green of Boston, and L. Tappan, Esq. of N. York, gave addresses .- The Northern Conference of Churches, at its Session of June 11th, passed resoutions respecting the Sabbath, and appointed a committee to devise measures to omote its sanctification.

In Connecticut .- The General Association of Connecticut, at their late meeting, were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Bruen, Agent of the Goveral Union for promoting the better observance of the Christian Sabbath. They also passed resollutions in favor of the Union, and recommending its object to the special consideration of the churches and congregations in their connection.

In New-York .- A company having advertised stage from Bedford, N. Y. to run on the Sabbath, and connecting with a steam boat for New York, fifly three inhabitants of Bedford published a protest against the measure; and also pledged themselves not to travel in said stage on the Sabbath, and to withhold all patronage from that line, while there are other public conveyances to the city which do not violate that day.- The Presbytery of Oswego, at their June session, took up this subject; approved and agreed to promote the General Union; recommended to their ministers to preach on the observance of the Sabbath, and to their churches to discipline open violaters; and pledged their patronage to the Sabbath-keeping stages and steam boats.

On Catskill Mountain .- The New York papers state, that arrangements are made for the regular observance of public worship on the Sabbath, in a building adjacent to the hotel, near the summit of the Catskill mountain. Those therefore who spend the Sabbath at that place of resort, need not be exiled from the sanctuary.

At Kensington, County of Philadelphia, Pa. Sabbath Society has been formed, auxiliary to the General Union.

Pioneer Stages .- The two lines of Stages intended to run from Albany to Lake Erie, commenced running on the western part of the route about the 25th of June; and were probably extended soon after to the Hudson. We learn that the patronage so far has been very great.

Opposition .- A weekly paper has been estab-

lished at Lockport, N. Y. to oppose the Sabbath measures and all the Christian enterprizes of the day. Another engine of infidelity has been removed from Canandaigua, to what is deemed a more favorable situation. A long circular has also been issued, taking the broad ground, "that the observance of the Sabbath is fraught with more evils to mankind, than all the other causes of evils, combined."-Such opposition will help forward the work in which the friends of the Sah bath are engaged.

INDEPENDENCE.

In Boston .- The anniversary of the declartion of Independence, was observed in this city, by religious services at Park-Street Church. An address was delivered by the Rev. G. W. Blagdon, of Brighton, to a crowded audience. We hope to present our readers with an abstract of the address next week. The following Hymn was sung, written for the occasion by Mr. N. P. Willis; and a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Colonization Society, amounting to \$106, 75. There were religious exercises also at the Second Baptist Meeting House; Address by the Rev. Mr. Knowles, and a Hymn written by the same.

Jov to the pleasant land we love-The land our fathers trod!

Joy to the land for which they won

Freedom to worship God."

For peace on all its sunny hills On every mountain broods.

And sleeps by all its gushing rills,
And all its mighty floods.

The wife sits meekly by the hearth
her infant child beside;
The father on his noble boy
Looks with a fearless pride. The grey old man beneath the tree Tales of his childhood tells; And sweetly in the hush of morn Peal out the Sabbath bells. And we are free-but is there not One blot upon our name?
Is our proud record written fair
Upon the seroll of fame? Our hanner floateth by the shore, Our flag upon the sea --But when the fetter'd slave is loos'd We shall be truly free.

In Salem, An Address was delivered by the Rev. J. P. Cleaveland, and a collection of \$50 taken for the same Society.

RHODE ISLAND MISSIONARY SOCIETY. We are gratified to inform the friends of Home Missions that a union has recently been formed between this Society and the A. H. M. S. The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Missionary Society was holden in Providence on the 12th of June, at which the Rev. Dr. Spring and Peter Hawes, Esq. of this city were present as delegates from the Parent Society. The objects of the A. H. M. S. were fully developed by these gentlemen, and were received with Christian candor and kindness. The meeting appeared to be one of the most interesting ever held by that Society. The efforts of gentlemen connected with the Society, assisted by the delegation from New York, obviously gave a fresh stimulus to the spirit and operations of this institution. At this meeting it was resolved that the Missionary Society of Rhode Island become auxiliary to the A. H. M. S. upon the principles of the 5th Arti-cle of the constitution, and particularly as de-veloped and illustrated in the resolutions and stipulations contained in the Second Annual Report, and republished at page 44 of this No. of the Home Missionary. - Missionary for July.

## SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Sabbath School celebrated its anniversary on Friday the 4th instant, in this town.—The number of Scholars was about 1200, of Teachers 300. According to a well concerted arrangement, the scholars of the different Societies met in their respective school-rooms, at half past nine united at the State House, and went in grand procession with their Teachers, preceded by Banners, to the New Grove where accommodations had been provided for them. On the centre from East to West, a spacious Stage was erected, on which sat the Orator of the day, Rev. Mr. Mc Clean of Simsbury, and many of the Rev. Clergy. The spectacle was a very imposing one, and the address truly affectionate and parental.-Many of its expressions were exactly adapted to the taste and comprehension of Sabbath School Children, and we much mistake if the impressions then made, are ever effaced .- Hartford Mirror

GREAT DEMAND FOR THE BIBLE. By a letter from the General Agent of the Ame ican Bible Society, to the Treasurer of the Bible Society of Virginia, we learn with much pleasure that the orders on the Parent Institution for copies of the Scriptures, were never be-fore so frequent and pressing as at this time.— Although the operations at the Society's House have been greatly increased, it appears to be dif-ficult, if not impossible, to furnish Auxiliaries with books as fast as they are wanted. "The demand for the Scriptures" says the Agent, "is precedented. To-day, (June 21, the date of his letter) our 4 Power Presses go into full operation, driven by a Steam Engine; to these, and 20 common presses, we hope in August to add four more power presses, each equal to 3 common presses. Our Societies must therefore have patience with us, and we will as soon as practicable, meet all their orders. Rest assured no order is neglected. Most of our books have to go direct from the Binders into the boxes.

Our deliveries from the Bindery amount to near-Rejoice with me ly one thousand books a day. Rejoice with me, dear sir, in this prosperity of the good cause in which we are honoured to be fellow lahorers. Let us pray that the word of God may live in our hearts, and have free course through our land

Lt. John Percival .- The Secretary of the Nary appointed a Court of Inquiry consisting commodore Charles Morris, ca Wadsworth, and capt. John O. capt. Alexand convene at Charlestown, Mass. on the 1st of Ma last, to inquire into the conduct of Lieut. John Percival at the Sandwich Islands, in January February, March, and April 1826. This cour was occupied thirty-one days in examining the testimony, heard that officer's defence on the 12th of June, and in five days afterwards closed their session. The result has been forwarded to the Navy Department, and it will not be known untill it has been submitted to the President, and his decision officially announced .- Mis. Herald.

and the world."-Vis. & Tel.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

Some cotemporary Journals have lately honored us will nusual attention, either editorially, or by their cores condents. Among these are conspicuous; the Travelle and the Christian Register; which will receive due st tice of us, as soon as we have disposed of more imperial matters. "The Journeymen Printers" too are angry us, because we are solicitous for their welfare; and have published several resolutions "in the Boston parers. censuring in severe terms an article in the Records June 20th. At present, we only ask the public to read the article, and compare it with the resolutions

This body met All the County C of New Hampshi eral Convention Assembly of the tations were read and Adams, on scripture, will pred um: and by Pres knowledge of the the characters and world .- Articles proposed by the some modification better observance postponement fro ing discussion too vailed. A resolu to God for the s lie meeting; and in token of assen

GENERAL C

The Conferen Rev. D. Thursto thy fathers shall est make princes a very seasonable responding Secre state of religion lish next week. were concluded sufferings of our his disciples sat

Of the Ame The Tenth An this Society, rela beneficiaries, Wi Of the 9 young last annual meet age of this Societ collegiate course, theology, one at During the year,

been transferred ed anew after be number at the are members of the theological amount of approp has been supplied rent Society.—O in Maine, the pri \$1626 in part to the year from sch funded by one w \$140; \$12, (only subscribers: \$21 monthly concert; annual meeting o

The Circular

Franklin county, t was organized by Northfield, Moder Northfield, Moder Scribe. Delegate es. Reports of the parts of the co-from others, some wastes seem to be pel favoured chure gentle rain of the prospects in regare Several respectable ry on their work to use of distilled Spexeluded it from to two buildings have entirely without entirely without Schools and Bible

ishing, and promis terests of our Zion The following adopted. On mo Conway, and secon Ashfield, Whereas, in the profanation of the in every part of the cast the most apparatus.

ens the most appallest civil and religion.

Resolved, That dial approbation, t ting the observance and that we feel it

Resolved, That ence, pledge ours Christian public, t ployments on the on that day, except cy; and that we we mote in our famili community at larg bath according to

with that sacred On motion of R and seconded by C Whereas, this C that the use of int in health, not only it is the cause of a and habits; and th evils of intemperar poverty, disease an our country, can

therefore Resolved, That ject and operation the promotion of T hope that the pract distilled liquors, ex cine, will become to

The meeting wa gentlemen who mo resolutions; and for the feeling manifer lieved that a happy their minds in favo ly, and of abstaining dent spirits.

The meeting was addressed to the cl

CATHOLIC
"Lower Canada
ly half a million of
76,000 able-bodied of arms. They are and contented peo-toms, laws, langua Roman Catholics, t ted in Canada, an Pope or with any fo jections to that relig er Canada, remove

Y, to oppose the Sabbath Christian enterprizes of the of infidelity has been reigua, to what is deemed a n. A long circular has ng the broad ground, "that Sabbath is fraught with d, than all the other causes -Such opposition will help which the friends of the Sab

ENDENCE.

iversary of the declartion bserved in this city, by rek-Street Church. An adthe Rev. G. W. Blagdon, wded audience. We hope with an abstract of the ad-The following Hymn was occasion by Mr. N. P. Wilwas taken up in aid of the tion Society, amounting to religious exercises also at eeting House; Address by and a Hymn written by

ny hills ushing rille by the hearth s pride.

ess was delivered by the

ISSIONARY SOCIETY. inform the friends of Home the A. H. M. S. The rovidence on the 12th of Dr. Spring and Peter were present as dele-Society. The objects of fully developed by these received with Christian The meeting appeared to cresting ever held by that of gentlemen connected ed by the delegation from of this institution. At olved that the Missionary d become auxiliary to the ed in the resolutions and n the Second Annual Reat page 44 of this No. of -Missionary for July.

OL CELEBRATION. celebrated its anniversary stant, in this town.—The as about 1200, of Teachers well concerted arrange-the different Societies met col-rooms, at half past nine douse, and went in grand Teachers, preceded by re where accon for them. On the centre pacious Stage was erected, r of the day, Rev. Mr. Mc many of the Rev. Clergy. very imposing one, and the ate and parental .- Many ere exactly adapted to th on of Sabbath School Chil-

mistake if the impressions effaced.—Hartford Mirror. D FOR THE BIBLE. General Agent of the Amethe Treasurer of the Biinia, we learn with much aders on the Parent Institu-Scriptures, were never bepressing as at this time. ible, to furnish Auxiliaries they are wanted. says the Agent, " is ptures" day, (June 21, the date of the Presses go into full oper-Steam Engine; to these, and we hope in August to add asses, each equal to 3 comocieties must therefore have d we will as soon as prac-Rest assured heir orders. Rest assured ed. Most of our books have Binders into the boxes .the Bindery amount to near oks a day. Rejoice with me, osperity of the good cause noured to be fellow laborers. word of God may live it free course through our land is. & Tel.

.- The Secretary of the Naourt of Inquiry consisting of es Morris, capt. Alexander apt. John O. Creighton, to town, Mass. on the 1st of May the conduct of Lieut. John adwich Islands, in January, and April 1826. This court and April 1826. ne days in examining at officer's defence on the days afterwards closed their t has been forwarded to the and it will not be known unpitted to the President, and y announced.—Mis. Herald.

NEIGHBORS. rnals have lately honored as with er editorially, or by their corres e are conspicuous; the Travelle ter; which will receive due re have disposed of more important ymen Printers" too are angry with ous for their welfare; and have ons " in the Boston papers ns an article in the Recor we only ask the public to read that with the resolutions

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MAINE. This body met at Gorham, June 24, and 26 .-All the County Conferences were represented, most of them fully; also the General Associations of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the General Convention of Vermont, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Dissertations were read by the Rev. Messrs. Ripley and Adams, on the means which, according to scripture, will precede and introduce the Millennium: and by Pres. Allen, on the effects which a knowledge of the retributions of eternity has upon the characters and practices of men, in the present world .- Articles of union and correspondence, proposed by the General Assembly, were, with ome modifications, adopted. Measures for the better observance of the Lord's day came up by postponement from last year, when an interesting discussion took place, and a good spirit pre vailed. A resolution, expressing devout thanks to God for the success which has attended the

in token of assent. The Conference Sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Thurston, from Ps. xlv, 16. Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth, which furnished a very seasonable and important topic. The Corning Secretary exhibited a report of the state of religion in Maine, which we shall republish next week. The solemnities of the occasion were concluded by the commemoration of the sufferings of our Lord, when a large number of his disciples sat down together at his table.

Conference System, was passed at the most pub-

lie meeting; and nearly the whole assembly rose

MAINE BRANCH

Of the American Education Society. The Tenth Annual Report of the Directors of this Society, relates the death of one of their beneficiaries, William Morton, on the 5th of June. Of the 9 young men who were reported at the last annual meeting, as being under the patronage of this Society, three have completed their collegiate course, and are pursuing the study of theology, one at New Haven, and two at Bangor. During the year, two, who were before under the immediate care of the Parent Society have been transferred to us, and three have been add ed anew after being duly examined and approved anew after being duty examined and approved by the examining committee.—The whole number at the present time is 11—of whom 10 are members of Bowdoin College, and one is at the theological seminary at Bangor.—The amount of appropriations, has exceeded the receipt of the Society by \$113; a deficiency which has been supplied from the Treasury of the Parent Society.—Of the 10 scholarships subscribed in Maine the principal of 3 has been paid; and in Maine, the principal of 3 has been paid; and \$1626 in part towards 5 others. The income of the year from scholarships has been \$250 90; re-funded by one who was formerly a beneficiary, \$140; \$12, (only 12!) have been received from monthly concert; and \$29,85 collection at the annual meeting of 1827.

For the Boston Recorder.

The Circular Conference of Churches in Franklin county, met at Gill, July 2d, 1928, and was organized by choosing Rev. Mr. Moody, of Northfield, Moderator, and Col. Samuel Wells, Was organized by Northfield, Moderator, and Col. Samuel Wells, Scribe. Delegates were present from 9 churches. Reports of the state of religion from some parts of the county were discouraging, and from others, somewhat animating. Some of our wastes seem to be reviving, and some of our gospel favoured churches are growing under the gentle rain of the spirit. Some encouraging prospects in regard to the cause of temperance. Several respectable farmers have resolved to carry on their work through the year, without the use of distilled Spirits. A few merchants have excluded it from their stores; and in one village excluded it from their stores; and in one village, two buildings have been raised and one moved, entirely without the use of spirits. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes are uncommonly flourishing, and promise much good to the future interests of our Zion.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Conway, and seconded by Hon. Elijah Paine, of

Whereas, in the view of this Conference, the profanation of the Christian Sabbath, prevalent in every part of the land, is an evil which threatnost appalling consequences to our dearest civil and religious interests, therefore
Resolved, That we regard with the most cor-

dial approbation, the recent formation of a Society denominated "The Orneral Union for Promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath." and that we feel it to be our duty to second these pt and efficient co-operation

Resolved, That we who compose this Conference, pledge ourselves to each other and to the Christian public, to refrain from all secular employments on the Sabbath; from all travelling on that day, except in cases of necessity and mer cy; and that we will do all in our power to pro-mote in our families, our churches, and in the community at large, the observance of the Sabbath according to the scriptures, and that we will aim at discharging all the duties connected with that sacred day.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Ashfield,

and seconded by Col. Wells, of Greenfield;
Whereas, this Conference of Churches believe that the use of intoxicating liquors is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary but hurtful: that at is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits; and that while it is continued, the evils of intemperance, which are now spreading poverty, disease and death through every part of our country, can never be effectually prevented,

Resolved, That we cordially approve the object and operations of the American Society for the promotion of Temperance; and we earnestly the promotion of Temperance; and we earnest hope that the practice of entire abstinence fro distilled liquors, except as an article of medi-cine, will become universal.

The meeting was addressed by three of the gentlemen who moved and seconded the above resolutions; and from the attention given, and the feeling manifested by the authorities that a happy influence was exerted upon lieved that a happy influence was exerted upon lieved that a happy influence was exerted upon their minds in favor of keeping the Sabbath holy, and of abstaining wholly from the use of ar-

The meeting was concluded by some appro-priate remarks of Rev. Dr. Packard, of Shelburn, addressed to the church and society in the place.

CATHOLIC CLERGY IN CANADA.

"Lower Canada contains a population of near-ly half a million of souls and affords a militia of ,000 able-bodied men, accustomed to the use of arms. They are a moral, industrious, sober, and contented people attached to their own customs, laws, language, and religion. They are Roman Catholics, but as their clergy are educated in Canada, and have no connexion with the Pope or with any foreign power, all political objections to that religion are, in the case of Low-er Canada, removed. The church is not paid

by the government, as was erroneously stated in parliament, but has the 26th part of the grain raised on the lands of the Catholics. This claim raised on the lands of the Catholics. This claim the law acknoweledges, but this is all the favor shown to the Catholic religion. If a Catholic sells his lands to a Protestant, or if he thinks proper to become a Protestant himself, his estate is no longer liable to this very humble tithe. Hay and potatoes are exempted from the charge. The church is governed by a bishop (a native Canadian,) who receives, in addition to the rent of some lands of no great value, one thousand per annum from the civil list of Great Britain. This annual thousand pounds is all the catholic church establishment of Canada costs the country. The 26th part of the grain from the Catholic lands is ound to be an ample allowance. The income o he Cures averages Sool. per annum, which af fords them, in a cheap country, the means of liv-ing most respectably and of even exercising a very liberal hospitality."—N. A. Review.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A dissuasive from Controversy respecting the mode of Baptism by G. C. BECKWITH, Andover, Flagg & Gould, pp. 30, duodecimo. Mr. B. informs us, that "nothing but necessity could have forced him, even before his own people, on such a subject as the mere form of a cere Though often urged to say something upon it, he adhered to his usual maxim of silence, for the sake of peace, until he saw a prosperous revival brought to the very brink of total declension;" and even then he consent-ed, not to dispute, but to dissuade his own people from agitating such a subject of controversy." This ob-ject, after adducing a variety of very familiar exam-ples to show the real value of forms in religion, he cudeavors to accomplish, by the following train of argument.

1. Baptism itself does not deserve so much notice. 2. The mode of Baptism is still less important. 3. All Chris tians are essentially agrood on this subject.
4. Baptism, whatever the mode, means the same thing.
5. Any mode will accomplish all the purposes of Baptism.
6. The mode

is not essential-because all its purposes can be secured by

any mo le whatever, and because God has not either in his

word or in his providences treated it as essential. 7. Mr.

B. then urges a variety of considerations to shew the inexpediency of agitating such a controversy, especially during

revival of religion. We regret the necessity of saying any thing on such a subject; but if any thing must be said, we should wish to have it said in the style and spirit of this sermon. Like the Lectures of Dr. Woods, it has no violence, no bitterness, no dogmatism. It breathes throughout a kind con ciliatory spirit. We could not infer from any thing is the argument what mode of bap . m Mr. B. practises, or to what denomination of Christians he belongs; and we really do not see how any one, not more attached to the interests of a sect than to the general interests of the Re deemer's kingdom can peruse this pamphlet with unkind feelings towards the author, or with a disposition even to dispute respecting the mode of baptism. It was "designed solely for his own people," but since it was the means of "giving a new and lasting impulse to the revival," with which Mr. B.'s congregation has so long been favored, we can eheerfully recommend it as calculated to do good among any people in similar circumstances.

The American Evangalist.-The number for Jucontains a Sermon from Ps. VIII, 3, 4, entitled, Why subscribers: \$21 donations; \$4,60 collected at a God notices man; by the Rev. Royal Washburn, of Am herst, Ms.

The National Preacher for June contains two Se nons, by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, Conn The first is entitled, Duties of Young Christians, from 1 John II, 14. The 2d is from 1 John II, 6, entitled. The Example of Christ.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims for July has the following contents. Communications: Hints on the relative Importance of New England to the rest of the United States n a Moral and Religious View. Speeches of the Hon. Judge Story, before the American Unitarian Association Rights and Duties of Different Denominations of Chrisians, continued. Thoughts on Revivals of Religion, co inued .- Reviews: Publications connected with the Life and Writings of Wm. Cowper, Esq. Letters of an Engish Traveller to his Friend in England, on Revivals of Religion in America, continued .- Notices of Recent Publications: Dr. Griffin's Convention Sermon, May 828. Dr. Channing's Discourse at the Installation of Rev. M.I. Motte .- Selection. Testimony of aUnitarian Minister.

The Sabbath School Treasury, July, 1828, No. 1, Boston, Published monthly by the Mass. Sabbath School Union. pp. 12, duodecimo; price 25 cents for the volume, payable on subscribing. The objects of this work are, to awaken in all, and especially in parents and Sabhath School teachers, a more lively sense of the responsibilities resting upon them, to stimulate them to make new and far more vigorous efforts in their favor; to direct those exertions so as to promote the greatest possible good; and to encourage children and youth to second the gratuitous efforts which are now made for their present and future welfare .- We hail this little work as a promising helper in the cause of Sabbath Schools, and cheerfully commend in to the patronage of the community.

The N. Y. Observer states, on the authority of an English lady lately arrived in that city, that "The Decision," "Profession is not Principle," "Father Clement," and "Dunallan," all of which were published anonymously, were written by Miss Grace Kennedy, of Edinburgh, now deceased.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The late absence of the acting editor has necessarily roduced some delay in our notice of the contributions of ur friends. "A Berkshire Minister" will appear next veek; and perhaps others.

Erratum .- At the request of the Rev. Mr. May, we exchange one sentence attributed to him, in his Address before the American Unitarian Association. He information us, that he did not say, "An orthodox minister had told me, that many of their people do not adhere to their ancient creeds." He adds: "I had been speaking of "two iscourses on the nature of sin," published by a distin guished professor at Yale College, which contain sentinents that seem to me wide from Calvinism. In this con nexion, I said, "an intelligent orthodox divise of Conaccticut has assured me, that those discourses are accepta ble to himself and many of his brethren in the Ministry."

There having been an error in the Recorder with regard to a donation of money to the Greeks, we would state that there have been collected from the Fem. Charitable Society of Milford, Mass, \$14; from ladies of that town by subscription, \$12,05; from Gentlemen in Milford

by subscription, \$12,05; from Gentlemen in Milford, 10,50. Total \$36,55.

NOTICE.

The Chairman of the Publishing Committee, appointed by the General Association of Massachusetts, gives notice to the Pastors of Churches connected with this body, that as two Associations and about fifty Churches are not reported, it will be esteemed a favor if they will immediately transmit a correct Schedule of the state of their Churches, by Mail, to the Publishers, Measrs. Crocker & Brewster, Market Street, Borden. Market Street, Boston.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mass. Missionary Society, will be held at the Cowper Committee Room, on Wednesday, the 9th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M. S. Storms, Secretary.

Messrs. Editors.—Will you permit me in your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of several donations of 310 each, to constitute the following individuals life members of the Mass. Sabbath School Union, viz. Rev. Edward Beecher, by gentlemen in his church and society; Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. by gentlemen in his church; Rev. Howard Malcom, by male members of his church; Rev. B. B. Winner, by gentlemen in his church and society; Mrs. Samuel Green, by ladies in the Old South church and society; Mrs. Samuel Green, by ladies in the Old South church and society; Mrs. Samuel Green, by ladies in the Old South church and society; Mrs. Samuel Green, by ladies in Essex-St. Church and society; Mrs. Samuel Green, by ladies in Essex-St. Church and society; Mrs. Samuel Green, by ladies in Essex-St. Church and society; and Rev. G. C. Beckwith, Lowell, by the Sabbath School children in his society.

A. BULLARD, See'y and Gen. Ag't Mass. S. S. U.

The Ladies of the Monthly Concert of Prayer of Hancrer, Ms. (Ladies of my parish) will permit me to capress
my grateful acknowledgement of their liberality, in contributing \$30, to constitute their pastor and his wife life
mombers of the Palestine Missionary Society. May they
find ample reward in the smiles of approving Heaven, which
will rest on those, whose prayers and aims come up unitedly, for a memorial before him.

ETHAN SMITH.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

THE BIBLE CAUSE. Mercer County, Pa.—The Bible Society of this county, in February last, resolved to ascertain and supply the whole number of destitute families within their bounds; and appointed two men in each township to make the survey. The examination has been closed. The result is as follow:—number of families visited 2371; No. of readers 8313; No. of Bibles found 3701; No. of amilies destitute 309;-Collection \$68, 00.

In New York .-- A Branch Bible Society has In New York.—A Branch line Society has been formed in the town of Camden, which has resolved to supply the destitute families of that town within three months; another in Florence, which has resolved to complete the same work within 6 months.—In Boouville a Society has been formed; which immediately appointed Agents for each district requiring them to report within three weeks, and resolved to supply every family within 4 months.

Cape May County, Va.-The Bible Society of this county reported all its destitute families supplied, previous to its first annual meeting, June 21st, and a balance remained in the Treasury. The number found was 258. The families being supplied, the Society resolved, to supply every individual capable of reading, within one year from that day, with either a Bible or a Testawart.

Testament.
THE TRACT CAUSE. At New Castle, Del., the congregation of the Presbyterian Church held a public meeting June 17th, and resolved, to approve of the Resolution of the Pennsylvania Branch Tract Society passed in April last, to have formed in every inhabited township, & in every congregation that will grant permission in the States of Peansylvania and Delaware, a Tract Society previous to the first of January 1830. They also pledged their co-operation, in establishing a Society in every hundred in the State of Delaware. Donations

In Wilmington, Del., at a meeting of the friends In Wilmington, Det., at a meeting of the of Tracts on the 16th of June, similar resolutions were passed, and the meeting pledged their spe-cial aid so far as regards Newcastle County, to complete the work by January 1st, 1829. They complete the work by January 1st, 1829. The appointed a Committee to carry the resolution nto effect, and to establish a Depository at Wil-

and subscriptions were made towards the object

Doddrige's Rise and Progress.-This volume which has been stereotyped and perpetuated by the American Tract Society at the expense of four benevolent individuals, is now published. containing 250 pages duodecimo. Price 37 1-2 cents bound and lettered, with the usual discount to Auxiliaries, and to those who purchase for grauitous distribution, or to sell again.

Successful Effort .- An effort is now making in Vermont, to plant 40 missionaries for a year each in as many destitute towns of that State; and to put \$4000 for that purpose into the hands of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, by the 1st of September next. Mr. Squier, an agent of the A. H. M. S., has secured half the sum on the western side of the mountain in four weeks. Particulars hereafter.

Missionary Operations in New Jersey.—We are informed that the Rev. Mr. Baird, who is engaged in the noble undertaking of raising forty thousand dollars for the New Jersey Missionary Society, to be expended in the promotion of re-ligion and education within that state,—visited the Presbyterian Church at Cape May, under the care of the Rev. A. H. Parker, on Sunday, the 15th ult. and after presenting the subject of his mission to the congregation, immediately received the very liberal subscription of \$718 50. Additional contributions to the same object have since been received.—N. Y. Obs.

Unitarianism in a Dram-Shop .- A gentleman in this city called at a dram-shop a few Sabbaths since, with the hope of inducing the occupant to suspend his business on that sacred day. suspend his business on that sacred day. After some conversation, he presented him an appro-priate Tract. It was a hopeless case: the man refused to close his shop, and in return for the gentleman's favor, handed him a Tract entitled "Unitarianism vindicated from the charge of not going far enough." Query: If Unitarianism is the religion of the Gospel, why is it so acceptable to men who live in the open violation of the laws of God and map?

Effects of a revival.—In the late revival in Falmouth, Mass. the attention to religion extendtwo, had declined drinking spirits, of their own accord. He had said nothing to them upon the

subject .- Star.
Superstition.- The Saco Palladium states that on account of the popular superstition, that the waters of the ocean, on the 26th of June, possess virtue to cure diseases, the beach in that place is always, on this occasion, thronged with valids, the blind, the halt, and the withered waiting for the "movement of the waters," that they may be released from their infirmities. co has become a manufacturing village, and ha a portion of the Irish Catholic population.

Episcopal Seminary.--The sixth annual Com-mencement of the General Theological Semina-ry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was celebrated in St. John's Chapel, New-York, on Friday, the 27th ult. students read dissertations; and Bp. of Pennsylvania, delivered an Address.

Conferences. The Preshytery of Oswego, N. Y. at their June session, "highly approved of Circular Conferences, as a means of advancing the Kingdom of Christ; and recommended the formation of four within their bounds, consisting respectively of 7, 5, 4, and 2 churches. propose that each Conference meet once a month, to be attended by all the Pastors, delegates from the churches, and all the members of the church where the meeting is held

Oneida County .- In this county are Seventeer Thousand children between the ages of five and fifteen years. About Seven Thousand are embraced in the Sunday School, leaving Ten Thousand deprived of its blessing. The Board of the Western Union, at their meeting on Friday last,

\$86,) from the king, chiefs and other natives, \$1,280,60. These were for the year ending April 30, 1827.

Recommendations.—The General Association

of Connecticut, at their late meeting, passed resolutions in fevour of Am. Sunday School Union; the General Sabbath Union; The Am. Bible class Soc., and the Am. Temperance Soc.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Newton, July 2, 1828, as Colleague Pastor with the Rev. William Greenough, over the second Congregationa Church and Society, the Rev. LYMAN GILBERT. Intro Church and Society, the Rev. LYMAN GILBERT. Introductory Prayer. by the Rev. Mr. Barbour of Bycfield;—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Fay of Charlestown;—Ordaining Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Puffer of Berlin; Charge by the Rev. Mr. Greeneugh, Colleague Pastor;—Right. Hand of Feliowship by the Rev. Mr. Bates of Newton;—Address to the people by the Rev. Dr. Jenks of Hoston; and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Needham.

On Wedenesday, June 18, Rev. Edward Tunker, late Pastor of the Universalist Society in Portsmouth, N. H. was installed over the First Congregational Unitarian church and society in Charlton, Mass. Rev. Mr. Walker, Unitarian minister of Charlestown, preached the sermon. A church of 22 members were gathered, 12 of whom received baptism from Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, a Unitarian. Mr. Turner was of the number baptized, "having long been a uninister among the Universalists, by whom baptism is generally disused." We can find no intimation that Mr. T. has renounced the doctrine of Universal salvation, or that the Unitarian council so much as asked him the question.

him the question.

On the evening of the 1st inst. Messrs. WILLIAM W. TURNER, HORATIO N. BRINSMADE, RODOLPHUS LAND-FEAR, JOEL TALCOTT, and HENRY COWLES, were ordained, in Hartford, Conn. as Evangelists. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Noah Porter; Sermon, by Rev. Joellhawes, from Phil. 2: 16,—on the cause of the usual of ministerial success i. consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Honry A. Rowland; Charge, by Rev. Caleb J. Tonney; Right-Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Joel H. Linskey; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Shubael Bartlett.

Ordained at Falmouth, June 26th, Mr. JOSHUA P. PAYSON, as an Evangelist. Introductory Prayer by Rev.

Ordained at Falmouth, June 26th, Mr. Joshua P. Payson, as an Evangelist. Introductory Prayer by Roy. Mr. Gould, of Pairhaven; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cogswell, of Sato; Charge by Rev. Mr. Cobb, of Rochester; Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Ruchester; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Holmes, of New Bedford.

July 2d, the Rev. CHAUNCEY WILGOX was ordaine to the work of the Gospel Ministry, and Installed Paste of the Church lately formed in the Parish of North Greet wich, Ct. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Middletown Ordained at Castine, Me., as Pastor of the Trinitarian Society, Rev. JOHN CROSBY. Sermon, by the Rev. Mr Blood, of Bucksport.

At Newbury, Vt. June 4th, Rev. CLARK PERRY was relained Paster of the Congregational Church and Society. Sermon by the Rev. Baxter Perry, of Lyme, N. H. May 14, the Rev. HERMAN B. STRYKER was installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany Bush sermon by the Rev. Abraham Van Horne.

June 18th, Rev. John Moore, was Ordained by the Presbytery of Ohio, and Installed Pastor of the united congregations of Cranberry Plains, Pine Creek Cross Roads, and Deer Creek.—Rev. Allan D. Campbell preach-

ed the sermon.

The new Methodist Episcopal meeting-house in Pembroke, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on the 11th ult. Sermon by the Rev Mr. Maffit.

## SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

New Russia.—The Emperor Nicholas, by recent decree, has formed a new Government of the Empire, called New Russia, embracing the late Turkish Principality of Besnarabia, ceded to Russia in 1812. He disavows all ideas of acquisition; but if his allies were to consent, there can be no doubt he might be prevailed upon to accept the cession of Wallachia and Moldavia, merely to round off his government of New Russia.

State of Education in Leave Canada. The

State of Education in Lower Canada .- The netition presented to Parliament from the Canada.—The petitions of the Administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, contain the names of 87,000 persons, of which only nine thousand are signatures, the other 8,000 having his mark attached to them. The population of Lower Canada is 450,000 French to 80,000 British. Only one in eight of the former are taught to write. re taught to write.

DOMESTIC.

Vermont.—A Convention has been held at Montpelier, consisting of more than 200 members, to determine respecting some alterations in the State Constitution, which were proposed by the Council of Censors. They adjourned on the morning of the third day, having rejected all the proposed amendments but one. The new article adopted is this:

"No person, who is not already a freeman of this State, shall be entited to exercise the privileges of a freeman, unless he be a natural born cutzen of this or some one of the United States, or until he shall have been naturalized agreeably to the acts of Congress."

Blackstone Canal.—A boat has ascended this canal to

Blackstone Canal .- A boat has ascended this canal to Albion Factory, ten miles from tide water. Fermington Canal.—The water from the summit level of this canal reached New Haven on the 29th vit., and mingled with the waters of the Sound.

mingled with the waters of the Sound.

Village Infant School.—We learn from a correspondent that a Society has been formed at Rhinebeck for the establishment of Infant Schools. So efficient have been their efforts, that after only two meetings, and those within one week, they have organized their Society, procured a suitable room and play groud, a capable teacher, and ample funds to put the whole into operation as soon as the necessary furniture and apparatus for teaching can be procured. An example truly worthy of imitative of the sounds. cured. An example truly worthy of imitation

It is proposed to establish in the vicinity

It is proposed to establish in the vicinity of Battimore, an institution on a plan similar to those of Round Hill, Amberst, &c. in which symmastic exercises are combined with the usual course of scholastic studies.

Mr. Garrison has resigned the editorial charge of the National Philanthropist, after the labours of six months.—
It will now be conducted by Mr. White, the proprietor.

Posters on Postpilets—The following is extracted. Postage on Pamphlets.—The following is extracted from an act of congress. "And there shall be printed or written on one of the outer pages of all pamphlets and magazines to be sent by mail, the number of sheets they con-

tain; and if such number shall not be truly stated, double Destage shall be enarged.

Law School — We learn by the N. E. Inquirer, that the Hon. Samuel F. Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass. is about to establish a School in that village for instruction in the science and practice of law. The course will be systematic, classical and thorough,—embracing two lectures and two recitations week! with such other information as the

practice may suggest. Each student is to have the privi-lege of attending all the College lectures free of expense.— Instruction to commonce on the lat of September next. The Society of Cincinnati of this state held their Fortyeighth Anniversary on the 4th, at Fenno's liotel, in this city. There were twenty two of the officers of the revolu-tionary army present. The whole number now living, of those who were members of the Massachusetts Society, in 1783, when it was formed, is fifty-seven. The whole num-ber of survivors at this time in the United States, is estim-

her of survivors at this time in the United States, is estimated at two hundred.—Com. Goz...

Emigration to Liberia.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society gives notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of Liberia.

The Constitution.—The U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Patterson, last from Gibraltar, has arrived at this port.

ndian Depredations.—The Illinois Intelligencer states Indian Depredations.—The Illinois Intelligencer states that the Indians residing at the rapids on the Illinois river, are daily committing depredations and harassing the whites settled in that part of the country. The account of a reacontre between a party of Potowotamics and 7 or 8 whites at a ferry at the mouth of Spoon, on the Illinois, published last week, is confirmed. The whites, after killinois and the settlement of the parts of the settlement of the published last week, is confirmed. The whites, after king two and wounding many others with clue, were compelled to retreat, leaving the Indians in possession of the whitekey at the ferry-house, about which the affrey originaled. They have since abandoned the house, carrying off and destroying property to the value of \$100 Jelonging to the keeper of the ferry. The Winnelingoes on Rock river have taken possession of the ferries on the roads leading to Gelea.

The Selectmen of Salem " ordered that no Booth of Tent be suffered to be erected or occupied in the vicinity of the Mall on the 4th day of July,—and that the Police Officers cause to be prosecuted all persons who violate this

of. One proposed a dinner; another something slie; but nothing seemed to meet the views of the Company exactly, till the thought occurred to divide the sum between the Orphan Asylum and the Society for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females. A resolution to this effect was immediately adopted.—N. Y. Obs.

Remember the Sabbeth—We learn that a man was drowned in Medford, on Sabbath evening last. He was one of four or five who went into the river fur bathing.

Lightning.—The Thunder showers of the latter part of sune, were very uncommon for this country; and more instances of damage by electricity occurred, probably, than ever before within the momory of man. The destruction of human life, however, has not be signest. In Maine; we have ascounts of a barn burnt in Scarborough, and another in S. Berwick. The meeting house in Westbrook was struck, and but little damaged. A house was shattered in Endeford, and 2 persons stunned. There were shocks given in 5 or 6 places in Portland, one of which was the Latin School House. In New-Hampshire; a Cotton Factory was burnt down in Winchester, and barns in Pelham, Exeter and Weare. A cow was killed in Dover, and a team of 4 oxen in Strafford. A Mrs. Gerish was struck down at New Market, who did not long survive; and the meeting house in that place was struck.—In Massachusetts; several houses were struck in Salem; also the town school house in Beverly, and a dwelling house in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows were killed in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows were killed in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows were killed in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows were killed in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows were killed in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows work killed in Danvers, with three conductors. Two cows wood house in Uxbridge was struck, and a child injured. An ox was killed in Leucester; and a young lady struck down but treovered.—In Connecticut; 3 oxen and a horse were killed in Harwinton, and the Tontine Coffee house in New Harven dam

phia, and still farther to the south.

Fire.—Three large buildings and a tailor's shop have lately been burnt at Harrisburgh, Pa.

Another fire in Albany.—On the morning of the 2d inst. a fire broke out in the steam-engine foundry of Mr.

Horatio Hanks, on the pier in Albany, which was consumed, together with the apparatus and contents. A large quantity of lumber, was also consumed: loss estimated at \$12,000—no insurance.

Fire in New Ver.

stantive it unner, was also consumed: loss estimated at \$12,00—no insurance.

Fire in New York — Twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire in New York on Friday morning, situated in Essex, Delancey, and Suffolk streets. Four firemen were severely injured, and it was reported that one was dead, and that a woman was missing supposed to have perished in the flames. Another fire broke out at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, in Division street, it was suppressed before much injury was done.—At 9 o'clock, several buildings were burnt down, near the Wall-about, including the extensive rope-walks of Measrs. Samuel James, Rouert Graves, and Jas. Ingall. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

On Thursday night the 12th June, Mr. Philip Smith, of Pitt County, with his wife, left home on a visit to a short distance, leaving his five children at home, the eldest about ten years of age; and on his return, he found the house consumed with four of the children. One, (the eldest) escaped, but so dreadfully burnt that her hie was despaired of.

Newborn N. C. Sentinel.

First.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the store of the children is the store of the children in the store of the children at home, the store of the children in the children in the children in the store of the children in the c

Newbern N. C. Sentinel.

Firet.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the store
of C. C. Nichols, in State-street, Boston, was discovered
on fire, and before it was extinguished, a large stock of
goods, sitk, linen, cotton, and woollen drapery, was destroyed, either by fire or water.

On Wednesday night of last week, the dwelling house of Miss Davenport, near Dr. Richmond's meeting house, in Dorchester, was nearly destroyed by fire. The residents narrowly escaped destruction in the flames.

Inflammation.—A man in Peru, N. Y. lately arrested an alarming inflammation, (which took place after a difficult surgical operation,) by the application of yeast and charcoal.—The remedy is not a new one. On Monday last, a man in a state of partial intoxication.

coal.—The remedy is not a new one.

On Monday last, a man in a state of partial intoxication, mounted the box of one of the coaches of the Union Line, between Kingston and New-Brunswick, and while the attention of the driver was otherwise directed, was precipitated from his seat to the earth, and the wheels passing over his breast, he was instantly killed. We have not yet learned his name.

Trenton True American.

MYSTERIOUS.

A person died in Montreal, on the 12th June, under rather singular circumstances. The deceased came as a passenger in the Brig Amethyst, Capt. T. Thomson, from London. During the passage he seemed unwilling to give his name, to mention the place of his residence, or his ultimate views. He was then labouring under a wasting consumption, of which he ultimately died. A few days before his death, he expressed a wish to have the Rev. Edward Black to visit him; declaring himself a Presbyterian from Ayrshire. During several conversations with Mr. Black, he mentioned his name to be James Millar from Stewarton, but that he had lately left Ardrossan, where he had an extensive farm. He expressed great anxiety concerning a sum of money, said to be alwuf 700 sovereigns, which he kept about his person. This sum, though he declared he had a wife and family daily expected from Greenock, he would not bequeath, by will, to any person but placed it the hands of Mr. Black, for safety and future disposal. He never would explain how he acquired this amount, how he came by the way of London, while his family were to follow from Greenock, or why he would not make a will and provide for his family. These circumstances are as yet concealed in mystery, but time may develope them. The deceased was at all dark complexioned man and of a very weak constitution.—Montreal Gazette.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Wm. R. Young, to Mrs. Mary Goodspeed Tobey; Mr. Samuel Myrick, to Miss Sarah Tileston; Mr. Timothy S. Lydston, to Miss Susan Pinkham. In Medford, Geo. Baker, M. D. to Miss Emily Tidd.—In Wrentham, Joseph J. Tillinghast, Esq. to Miss Nancy Whitney.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Joy, jun. to Miss Catharine Simonds; Capt. Abner Goodhue, to Miss Lucy O. Luscomb; Mr. Charles C. Symnes, to Miss Mary Ann Bundley; Mr. Pehraim Felt, 3d, to Miss Lucy Beadley Mr. Nathaniel A. Millet, to Miss Eliza the Valpey; Mr. Josiah Bacon, to Miss Otiah Morse.—In Lancaster, Edward A. Raymond, to Mrs. Eliza Taylor Blackman.—In Springfield, Mr. Giles C. Tilfany, to Miss Emily McQuivey.—In Ludlow, Mr. Charles Knights, to Miss Fanny Parsons.—In Westfield, Mr. Francis King, to Miss Catharine M. Bull. Parsons.—In Westfield, Mr. Francis King, to Miss Cath-arine M. Bull. In Brattleboro' Vt. Mr. Isaac Coale, to Mrs. Sarah H.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday last, Henry Hill, Eaq. aged XCII; Mr. John Elliot, a native of England; Mr. Nathaniel Hopkins, 27; Mr. Peter Kelley, 36; Mrs. Eliza Marshall, 52; Deborah Wentworth, 56—Sally Grant, 29; Marshall, 52; Peborah Wentworth, 56—Sally Grant, 29; Robert Graham, 29; Ruth Bell, 24; John Whitney, 43. In Newton, Mrs. Sarah Phelps. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a chaise.—In Brighton, Mr. Loring Field, 26.—In Quincy, Mr. Wilson Marsh, 78.—In Sherburne, Mr. James Bullard, 66.—In Dorchester, Mr. Josiah Leeds, 57.—In Needham, Mr. Jeremiah Fiske, 34.—In Natick, Miss Hannah Washburn, 82.—In Gloucester, Mrs. Elizabeth Dav, 82.—In Salem, Mr. Joshua Webb, 54.—In Troy, Ms. Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. William Nichols, 32.—In Springfield, Mr. Alpheus Hall, 42.—In Middieton, Con. Alexander Wolcott, Eag. 40.—In Raymond, Mr. Nathaniel Edwards, 76; Mr. Hezekiah Jorden, 59.—In Brownfield, Mr. Nathaniel Merrill, 61.—In Berlin, Vt. Mr. Richard Bailey, a Revolutionary Patriot, 82.

In Princeton, May 29th, Mrs. Mary, wife of Wm. 8. Everett and daughter of Dea. David Whitney of Westminister 20.

District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office.
BE it remembered, that on the 2d day of July, A. D.
1828, and in the 52d year of the Independence of the United
States of America, SAMUEL G. GOODBICH of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the
right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words fol-

At Lincoln, July 6th, Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of Zec-

lowing, to wit:

Outlines of Political Economy, on the plan of the Rev.

David Blair. Adapted to the use of Schools in the United

States of America.
In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U. States, In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U. States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of Jearning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and hooks, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

28. 410. Of the District of Massachusetts.

Of the District of Massachusetts.

SUPERIOR INK.

MOSES WHITING has constantly for sale at the Counting room of the Boston Ink Manufactory, No. 26, Washington St. Book and News Ink warranted and on liberal terms; this paper is worked on Ink from the above camediactory.

Mar 9

#### POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.
THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR. PART III.

His duty done, the message promptly giv'n, His pray'r ascends, to Him who rules in He Thy trath, O Saviour, let the sinner feel, Let fire celestial melt the heart of steel; When low in dust, the humble suppliant lies Hear and accept his penitential sighs, And bid the trembling mourner now arise The subbath's sun, descending down the west, Shill finds the watchman, anxious and distress'd; Not e'en Elijah's hope, does he descry, The cloud of promise, in the distant sky; Nor his, who saw the whiten'd vale of death Move at his word, and catch th' inspiring breath; No sign of life, but Death, in all his power; The gloomy scene, still "darker every h Egyptian darkness, o'er the prospect lies, And hope's desponding expectation dies. The Saviour speaks; -think not your efforts vain, Be patient; weif; the clouds return again; The clouds full-fraught, their treasures shall distill, As Hermon's dews, on Zion's favor'd hilk God shall revive this long-neglected field, The new creation all its fruits shall yield; The tears thou shedd'st, o'er all the furrow'd plain Are not forgotten; when thou com'st again, The whiten'd fields, by showers and sunshine blest, In summer's pride, shall wave their beauteous crest. Or, if to sow the seed, to watch and weep, 'Tis well; thy service done, behold thy Go Accounts thee faithful; thou, to thy reward Shalt come; and Heav'n its rapt'rous joys shall yield Alike to him, who fill'd or resp'd the field.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SABBATH A DAY OF REST FOR ANIMALS.

Nor is the benevolence of the Creator less apparent in providing for the animals, which men employ in their service, a season of repose.—
These patient and useful creatures of God require food and rest, as we do. Dependent on us, and subject to our will, they are liable to suffer from neglect and from cruelty. There is, undoubtedly, an awful amount of suffering endured by them, from unfeeling or thoughtless men. ed by them, from unfeeling or thoughtless men who task them beyond their strength, and abuse who task them beyond their strength, and abuse them by needless or excessive punishment. Un-able to complain, they must submit, unpitied and unavenged, except by Him, to whose ear-the groans of the creation, travailing in pain un-der the tyranny of man, cry aloud for retribu-tion. He has been mindful of these humble creatures of his power, and has given them a right to rest, one day in seven. We derive our only title to their services from his permission; but the charter which allows us to make use of them is limited by the condition that we feed them, and treat them with humanity, and exempt them from labor on the Sabbath. "In it," says the fourth commandment, "thou shalt not do any work, thou—nor the cattle." How merciful a provision; and how wise. Their services are undoubtedly rendered more valuable; for it is, beyond question, true, that both man and beast can perform more labor in six days. after the refreshing and invigorating repose of the Sabbath, than they would do in seven with-out any intermission. God having thus given to the animals a right to rest on the Sabbath, we certainly have no moral right to require them to labor, except, perhaps, for purposes for which we may lawfully labor ourselves. And there can be no doubt, that it is sinful and cruel to employ horses and other animals in any unaccessary bor on the Lord's Day. It is an infraction their rights, which God witnesses, and which God will punish,-Knowles' Sermon.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

THE CIRCUS.

I cannot but express my astonishment and regret, that the authorities of this town have sevgret, that the authorities of this town have several times permitted and the people rather encouraged the amusements of the circus. I know not a greater source of corruption and evil. The establishment of a Theatre for the same time would be far less dangerous, I believe, to the morals of our community. And for this reason, if no other; the cheapness of the circus, especially to the young. There are few parents or masters who will not give a boy 12 1-2 cents to purchase such a gratification—if it be only to get rid of his importunity. And to how much evil may of his importunity. And to how much evil may that little indulgence lead? Besides, it is an imthat ittle industries cause mense evil to a town generally, to have such people as a circus company about the taverns and streets. As much mischief is done by them in the intervals of the circus, as in that entertainment itself, perhaps more. There is an attrac-tion to the young about such fellows, which is full of danger. There is no influence to which I any thing that I would not rather see in a town,

than one of these establishments.

I intended to throw out but a bint on this subject; believing that if the people here once think of it seriously, they will be less easy about it than they appear to be. Let me only add-that I hav been informed the selectmen of Springfield late ly refused to grand a license, to this same company, I believe, who have just been here. It gave me great pleasure to know it, and I hope so good an example will be followed. If we cannot oppose effectual barriers, let us not hold out temp-tations to the lowest and most corruping indul-

gences.

Bishop Dubois vs. the Theatre.-It is with much pleasure we record the pointed disappro-bation expressed by the Roman Catholic Bishop

bation expressed by the Roman Catholic Bishop Dubois in regard to the atrical exhibitions; not only because such sentiments are allagether becaming a minister of religion, but because the annuare of this high evelesiastic over a large mass of the atre-going people is very great.

A pompous advertisement had appeared in one of the papers, signed by 27 persons as a Committee of Arrangements, the object of which appeared to be, to compensate the Manager of one of our Theatres for having agreed to appropriate the proceeds of the first night's representation of Mr. Pepper's Irish Historical Drama, to the Trustees of St. John's [Catholic] Church, Newark, to enable them to complete their edifice.

ark, to enable them to complete their edifice.
In a day or two after, the Editors of that paper received a letter from Bishop Dubois, declar-ing the design of collecting funds for building said church, by means of a theatrical exhibition, to be "A scandalous connexion of the sacred with the profane." He says it cannot be passed over in silence, or regarded as the result of ignorance; for the proposition was made to him and his Vi-car-General by the therein named Trustees, and was " Rejected with indignation." He protests against it " as a scandalous abuse of the trust reposed in said Trustees," and entreats Catholics not to countenance it, for if the maney raised shall be applied to that purpose, he will never consent to the church being used for the purposes of worship.—N. Y. Obs.

Ministers.—How glorious a distinction for any man to be employed, as an agent under Christ, in the recovery of souls! and what guilt not to attend upon it out of love to him, with the same lour and assiduity that other phy-sicians do for their

LIBERIA.

The Colonization Society has received advices from Liberia to the 25th of March. Mr. Ashmun stated that the emigrants which had arrived from the Southern States in the Randolph, the Doris, and the Nautilua, were in excellent health; but those from the North had suffered severely, no less than 24 having perished. We learn with the deepest regret that Mr. Ashmun, the persevering agent of the colony is still in a very low state of health. He remains at St. Bartholomews under the care of a physician, and it would seem under the care of a physician, and it would seem from letters received from him at that place that inder the care of a physician, and it would seem from letters received from him at that place that his recovery is quite uncertain. It was reported on the arrival of the Doris at this port that his health was somewhat improved by the voyage. He states that his disorder had indeed changed in its character, though it was quite doubtful whether the change was for the better. His disorder was evidently brought on by undue exertion. Indeed, the record of his labours is almost incredible.—One day you see him providing for the disposal of a clamorous band of emigrants—some infected with disease and some with impatience—the next, you see him chasing pirates from the shore—the next, negociating with the natives and exploring new paths into the interior—the next, composing the difficulties of the emigrants and deciding upon their crimes—and finally, as might be expected, you see him prostrate with a fever. We hope sincerely that the Colony will not be long deprived of the exertions of this truly heroic man—it would almost seem that the Colony must go down from the loss,—Journ. of Com.

" Blessed is he whosoever is not offended in me." The Unitarian Paper in this City, is offended with the following sentiments from Rev. Nathaniel Wheaton of Hartford, expressed at the laying of the corner-stone of the New Episcopal Church in that city.

Church in that city.

"This temple we erect to the glory of God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—the holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity. We have no ambition to become the disciples of that improved theology, which strips our adorable Redeemer of all the attributes of a Divine Being, and sends us to our own good works for the means of propitiating the Deity. This is no temple of Unitarianism; and God grant it may never become such. Palsied be the tongue, which, in the pulpit of this house, shall ever deny that the Word was God—that Word which "was made flesh, and dwelt amongst us." Hitherto our flesh, and dwelt amongst us." Hitherto our scriptural forms of worship, with the divine bles sing, have kept us singularly free from the error which have overthrown the faith once delivered to the saints; and we cannot help thinking, that every successful undertaking of this kind will be hailed with pleasure, by the good of every Chris-tian name. It is an additional defence directed against the spread of that fashionable infidelity, which assumes the garb of religion, only to make war on every thing in it worth preserving."

#### DEAF AND DUMB.

PEAF AND DUMD.

From the 12th annual Report of the American Asylum at Hartford for the Education of Deaf and Dumb, which has just come to hand, it appears that the whole number of persons who have enjoyed the benefits of the Institution, is 262, of whom 132 are still under instruction. Of this number, 54 are supported by the State of Massachusetts, 12 by New-Hampshire, 9 by Maine, and 22 by Vermont. In the Appendix we find various specimens of "uncorrected original composition," which afford abundant evidence of the faithfulness of the teachers and industry of the pupils.

BY A YOUNG LADY NINETEEN YEARS OLD; UN-DER INSTRUCTION FIVE YEARS.

Ninus was a hero of Assyria, and Semiramis lso a very courageous warrior of Babylon, and their authentic and interesting events recorded in history. It is stated that Ninus, rose from an obscure station to the sovereignty of Ninevah was a very powerful and brave man. After he completed the subjugation of Assyria, he enlarged the city very rapidly, which was valuable, and magnificent. I think that all the people in the part of the country, were filled with ecstacy, and that he governed his country with uncommon wisdom, and prudence. All the world must have paid homage to Ninus, for he became a great statesman, and patriot. After he was married to Semiramis, she ascended the throne of Babylon. She was possessed of amazing wisdom, and also instruments of the state of the st discriminated for her great attachment to all her subjects, and magnanimity, and disinterestedness. She was a person of great elegance and heauty, and had great simplicity in her manners, however, she was extremely ambitious. She governed the part of the country with great energy, and the city increased very quickly. was not less illustrious than many great warriors in the world. She preserved the power and tranquility of the city, while all her people entered into submission to all her laws. I have forgotten the exact time, that she came to the ter-mination of her life. They manifested to her, that they cherished their remembrance of her for her goodness and generosity to them. BY A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD; UNDER

INSTRUCTION IN THE ASYLUM, THREE YEARS.

What is a spirit? A spirit is an immortal being, not made of flesh, or any other substance which the greatest among mankind can describe, and is also invisible to their eye, but it is some-thing which thinks, knows, feels & understands. God is a spirit, infinitely wise, powerful and good. And to every human being, he has given spirit or soul, and it is what renders them distinguished and great compared to the brutes, which have no soul. For this great gift the Al-mighty deserves the united praises of all his rational creatures.

BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN YEARS OLD; UNDER INSTRUCTION THREE YEARS.

Description of making cloth.-Cloth is made of wool, which is annually or yearly shorn from sheep. Sheep are driven to mill pondsor brooks in the month of April or May, where the water is clear, and are washed. When the wool is entirely dry, they are shut up in a barn and shorn all the wool of a sheep is called a fleece.

All the little pieces of briars and burdocks are picked out of the wool, and it is then sent to fac-tories to be carded into rolls, the rolls are spun into yarn and the yarn is formed into skeins.

The yarn is then woven in different ways called cloth. The cloth is sent to the clothier's mill to be dressed. The particulars that I have of dressing cloth, are that it is fulled, colored, rn, and pressed.

carded, shorn, and pressed.

Fine cloth is greatly esteemed and is sold very dear. Were you to sell fine cloth, ge to those who are rich, for if you went to a poor man, it would cost him every cent he had to purchase it.

Deaf and Dumb .- There are now in the United States five institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, viz: one in Connecticut, one in Pennsylvania, one in New-York, one in Kentucky, and one in Ohio.

Sir Waller Scott's View of the Atonement of Christ .- " He paid in his own inestimable person Christ.—" He paid in his own inestimable person that debt which fallen man owed to Almight justice, and which, bankrupt by nature, it was impossible for him to discharge. He took upon

imself that curse of the law which mere humanhimself that curse of the law which mere numanity could not endure, and by his perfect obedience and bitter sufferings, he made that atonement which his heavenly Father had a right to exact, but which even the destruction of the world could not have made; and gave us a right, trusting in his merits, to plead an exemption from the strict and severe denunciations of the law under which we could not survive."

## TEMPERANCE.

HINT TO MERCHANTS.

A writer in the N. H. Spectalor advices every merchant in that state, who has been accustomed to sell liquors by the small quantity, to empty his decenters and clear off his counter and resolve never again to suffer his store to become the path way to intemperance and crime and wretchedness. He proposes that this riddance be effected on the first September next; perhaps, however, there is no call for delay till that time. For this wholesome advice, he assigns the following cogent reasons.

reasons.

1st. The thing must be done at some future

time, and probably can never be done with so good a grace as then. None can think hard, because you can refuse to subject yourselves to such a penalty unless you first show them that you dare not do it. 2d. Your store will at once assume a more clean-

ly and wholesome appearance, and your better and more respectable customers will not be anand more respectable customers will not be showed, as they frequently have been, by the fumes and belchings and oaths of the intemperate.

3d. You will soon find your bad debts lessening and will have less cause to be on the alert lest some grog-customer should take a moonshine flight and leave a long account for gills of rum pusctiled.

4th. You will have no occasion to keep a fire

and lights burning till a late hour of the merely for the profits you get on a gill or two of 5th. You will be a means of saving, and probably increasing the earnings of your grog-custom-ers, which will better enable them to procure the

necessaries and comforts of life for themseves and 6th. You will preserve many of the rising gen-

eration from intemperate habits, and prevent much sorrow and anxiety of heart to their parents and friends.
7th. You will diminish sheriff sales, imprison-

nents for debt, poverty, pauperism and all their attendant evils. 8th. You will also lessen the number of crime that are committed, indictments, convictions and punishments. It has been found to be a fact that seven eighths of the commitments, at some of our

prisons, are for crimes which originated in intem 9th. You will promote morality, industry, peace

health, and plenty in the community.

Let intemperance be banished from our land and more than half the evils we now feel will be at once removed—the beauty of Eden will bloom around us, and wasting and want and violence be scarcely known.

Bridgewater, Ms.—We learn by the Philan-thropist, that two companies of Militia in this town have voted that they do not wish ardent spirits to be provided for their refreshment. In one company, there was but one dissenting voice; in the other, there was a minority of about one third of the members, who expressed however their ready and cheerful acquiescence. The writer adds the following cheering facts: "A simi-lar vote was passed a few months since, at the annual meeting of our engine company, with but slight opposition. Two of the principal retailers in this town have lately informed me, that, during the last four months, they have not sold more than a quarter of their usual quantity of ardent spirits. A third informs me that he has not sole more than a tenth port.

A Temperance Society has recently been formed in the town of Catlin, Tioga County, New-York. The fifth article of the Constitution requires that an address on the subject of intemperance be delivered at the annual meeting .- It stated that all the merchants of the village of Trumansburgh, in the same state, have had a meeting, and pledged themselves not to sell any spirituous liquors to be drunk in their stores.

The Ladies .- The Editor of the National The Laster.—Inc. Editor of the National Philanthropist proposes the formation of Female Temperance Societies, and offers to furnish gratuitously one copy of his paper to every such Society in New-England, which is now in operation, shall hereafter be organized, for the active pro motion of Temperance, to consist of not less than 13 members. He believes that "the multiplica-tion of such bodies would confer a lasting benefit on the country, and add fresh lustre to the patriotism and excellence of the female character. -Whether this proposal is a good one, the ladies must determine. We would only say, that the otlemen reformers want the concurrence of the ladies often, in regulating the customs of the family and the social circle; and that even the ranks of the fair sex have sometimes been invaded by the destroyer intemperance, by the inju dicious use of stimulants instead of medicine exercise.

Suicide.-We learn that Abel Fletcher, of Acworth, N. H. committed suicide on the 9th inst by cutting his throat. He did not at first succeed in separating the larger blood vessels, but upon finding that a physician was sent for, be seized a small penknife, and separated the windpipe. He lived about two hours. He was an ha-bitual drunkard.—Keene Sentinel.

What say the Doctors?

At the Annual Meeting of the President and Fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society, held at New-Haven on the 14th and 15 days of May, 1828, the following Resolutions were passed.

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the use of ardent spirits is unnecessary in health—that the habitual use of the same is destructive of private health and public morality: and that their excessive use is one of the

nost frequent causes of incurable disease.
2d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Cor ention, although the moderate use of wine, cider and mait liquors, is not injurious, the immoderate use of the same articles, is like ardent spirits, injurious to health and good morals.

Sd. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Con vention, ardent spirits have no tendency to pro-tect the system from disease; that on the other hand, they render the system more susceptible of contagion and other causes of disease quently, that it is the duty of physicians to ab-stain entirely from the use of ardeat spirits in their intercourse with the sick, and to recommend the same rigid abstinence to nurses and at-

4th. Resolved. That in the opinion of this Convention, the habitual use of ardent spirits not only renders the human system more susceptible of diseases, but increases their violence and renders them more fatal.

5th Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the use of ardent spirits, by puerperal and nursing women, has an injurious effect up-on their offspring, and is frequently the cause of disease and intemperance in both the mother and child. Samuel B. Woodward, See'y.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

RISHOP DEHON.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman in London to a friend in this city, sheel, January 5th, 1828.

"To the latest hour of my life, I shall rejnice in the part I took in publishing Debon's Sermens in England. When I last saw Mesara. Rivington, a third English edition was contemplated by them. I am persuaded that they have greatly tended to heat the spirit of controversy on doctrinal points within the pale of our church, and consequently, to leave the zeal and powers of her sons to be exerted against her various enemies without the pale. And every member of the American Episcopacy may be justly proud of the marked attention, and most favorable acceptance, which the work commanded for itself in this country, solety by its intrinsic merits. A leading bookseller told me, that its sale at his shop, showed it to be equally extensed by all parties in the church, and scarcely less by the dissenters, and no less than twenty-eight pages of the Christian Observer were occupied by a review of its contents. An intimate friended famice, the Rev. Edward Berens, vicar of Shrivenham, in Berkshire, has printed separately, twelve of the sermons, as peculiarly suited to the edification of the young. And it is within my own knowledge, that many of our most distinguished prelates have speken of the work in terms of high commendation. It was most natural, and theroughly due to the Right Reverend Author, that his early trainst to eternal rest should be deemed an irreparable loss to his diocese, to the American Church, and to the Christian world. But the spread of his incomparable sermons through Great Britain, and all her foreign dependencies, and the notification of his most primitive example in the funeral discourse of Dr. Gadsden, (verified as it is, and proved to be correct, in a remarkable degree, by the portrait which his own sermons afford of the departed prelate,) may now lend to convince us that human calculations were short-nighted, and that God did not overlook the interests of his church, when this faithfu

Small volumes of Tracts.—The American Tract Society have recently issued their series of Tracts, from No. 1 to No. 194, in 18 volumes, neatly bound, with red morocco backs and a title and contents to each volume. They are peculiarly adapted to be useful in Sabbath School and other peculiarly analysis to the section of contract school and of a function of the set; with a discount of 20 per cent. to Auxiliaries; and of 10 per cent to other benevolent Institutions, or when bought for gratuitious distribution; or te sell again —Com.

N. Y. Obs.

Singular Effect of Lightning.— The ship New York on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board, very old and very corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed, that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and, who since his embarkation, had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deek, and walk about for a long time, as if nothing had even ailed him. At first his head was a little affected, but that soon went off, while the centit which he had experienced in his limbs remained.—He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with cause to the place of his residence.—London Mechanics' Mag.

Cause and Cure of Stammering.—Dr. M'Cormac, Cause and Cure of Stammering.—Dr. M'Cormae, a talented and ingenious physician of Belfast, is about to publish an essay on the cause and cure of stammering, which he has discovered. His treatment of this affliction has been invariably successful; and the simplicity of the theory, whilst it is confirmatory of its truth, make us wonder that the real nature of the complaint has been so long unknown. Stammering is caused by attempting to speak when the langs are void, or nearly void of circ. Let any one try to articulate under such circumstances, and he will find the effort followed by those convuisive strainings and contortions that attend upon habitual stamsering. The cure is performed by directing the person affected to breathe out, or expire, with all his force, whilst he pronounces the letters of the alphabet or similar sounds, slowly and one by one. From this he proceeds to simple words, then short sentences, then those that are complex, always following the same plan. The time required for the completion of the cure is of course proportioned to the inveteracy of the habit. A moment's reflection will explain the failure of the common remedies, where the plan is merely to speak habit. A moment's reflection will explain the failure of the common remedics, where the plan is merely to speak slowly, or in a sign-song tone, without attending to the state of the lungs. Simple as this theory and the remedy appear, they have never been in print before. As very great benefit must accrue from the publication, the ingenious discoverer is entitled to high credit for thus preferring public duty to motives of private emolument.

London Weekly Review.

It is said the Small yellow-speckled bugs, which infest eucumbers and melons may be destroyed by making light blazug frees in the garden for several evenings. The bugs will fly into the blaze and be burnt to death.

## DEFERRED SUMMARY.

FREE MASONRY.

Extracts from the minutes of the Genesee Consociation a their session in Mendon, N. Y. on the 3d & 4th of June Resolved, That the Consociation will be ther licence, ordain, or instal, those who sustain any connexion with the institution of Masonry, or whe will not disapprove and renounce it, nor will we give letters of recommendation in favor of such persons to preach in any of the church-

Resolved, That the silence of religious papers on the Resorted, fractive stenees of regions suppers on the subject of Masonry, ought no longer to be countenanced, inasmuch as the conductors of such papers are required, as all other Christians are, to put their trust in God for support, and not in Masonic patronage—and to exercise a full belief that the friends of the Redeemer will raily round

has standard.

Free Masons.—The Ruchester Annual State Conference of the Methodist Society, closed its session in this village, on Monday the 9th inst. The subject of Free Masonry was Zealously discussed for nearly two days, when resulted in the following decision, by a vote of about two to one. "Resolved, by this Conference, That consider Free Masonry to be a Moral evil."

to one. "Resolved, by this Conference, That we do consider Free Masonry to be a Moral evil."

Booths and Tents.—The same question has been presented to the consideration of the city authorities in New-York, which has lately required the decission of our own municipal government; viz. whether it is proper to permit the erection of tents and boothe for the sale of ardent spirits, on heliday occasions, on the public grounds, where the population of the city assemble promiscously to partake in the hilarity of the day. The Journal of Commerce remarks, that the corporation of that city has advertised, to let out the atands for booths, &c. about the park, to the retailers of liquors on the 4th July. If the persons who assemble on these occasions, were solely, or principally those who consider a lattle excitement from ardent spirits essential to the proper anjoyment of the day, and who will at all events seek the desired simulus wherever to be found, it might be a useince caution of the police, to prohibit the sale of these spirits, prepared in the most agreeable form, in these places of public essent. But to any one accustomed to observe the description of persons who assemble a, our common on election day, and other holidays, it must be manifest that the exposure of these inquors in the tents, offers a temptation to a much greater number of persons who would not think of them if they were not presented to their sight, than those who partake of them as a necessary or common indulgence. This being the case, it cannot be considered a hardship to require those to whom strong drinks form a necessary part of every enjoyment, to seek that enjoyment in places less public.—Dat. Adv.

Murder.—It appears from articles in the Statesman of

strong drinks fogm a necessary part of every enjoyment, to seek that enjoyment in places less public.—Dai. Adv.

Murder.—It appears from articles in the Stateman of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the Cinemnati Gazette, that Mr. Wim. Pitman, a printer, of Cineinnati, was mordered, in April last, while descending the Ohio river in a shift, on a pedling trip, with books to the amount of \$400.—Above Scuffletown bar, he had received into his boat, a man calling himself Robbaelf. On arriving at said town, Rothwell was alone in the boat, and there engaged a Wm. M'Donald to assist in rowing the boat to Shawnestown—appeared m great haste—at the mouth of the Wabash, directed M'Donald to rowape that river to a point where he would meet him, M'Donald proceeded a short distance and lay by for the night. Perceiving a stench, he took up a board and discovered a gallon of blood miased with water. He called some of the neighbors, who auspecting some person had been murdered agreed to pursue Rothwell to Shawnestown, but there learned that he had taken passage up the river in the Steam Boat La Grange.—M'Donald pursued him in a Steam Boat La Grange.—M'Donald pursued him in a Steam Boat to Louisribe; and theore, in the Diana, to Pittsburgh, where he arrived a few hours after Rothwell had left, in a stage, for Erva.—He got a warrant and despatched Mr. Markey, a resolute constable, on a fleet horse, in pursuit, who overtook the stage at Mercer, arrested Rothwell and brought him bock to Pittsburgh. After examination before Alderman Lewrie, Rothwell was delivered into the custody of M'Donald, who restured with him to Cincinnati, where it in probable, he will receive his trial.—The body of Pitman has been found, in the Ohio river, his throat eut, and a shillet tied to his legs.—Pittsburgh Spectator. found, in the Ohio river, his throat out, and a skillet to to his lags. Pittsburgh Speciator.

OF THE COURSE OF TIME.

JUST published, and for sale, by Petrex & Wil-Blams, No. 20, Market Street. The Course of Time. A Poem. In Ten Books. By Robert Pollok, A. M. (Of This admirable work has been warrsly commended in the first periodicals of England and America. July 4.

TALES OF PETER PARLEY. TALES OF PETER PARLEY.

JUST published. The Tales of Peter Parley about Europe, with 60 engravings.

Op This work is on the plan of Peter Parley's Tales of America, and is exterimed stiff more entertaining and useful. S. G. Goodbich, 141, Washington St.

July 4.

Full 4. 6w

POLLOK'S RALPH GRAMELL; or the Baaka' of the Irvine, a Scottish Tale, intrating the happy reconciliation of a family, and the power of religious truth. By Robert Poliok, author of "The Course of Time." Second edition, just published and for sale at James Loring's Cornhill Sabhath School Bookstore.

The above impressive narrating he she distinguish.

Cornhile Sapuath School Beokstore.

The above impressive narrative, by the distinguished and highly gifted Robert Pollek, author of "The Course of Time," is written in a style of singular feauty, and gives a just representation of actual events in the bitter persecutions for religion, of which Scotland was the devoted

The Course of Time, a Poem, in ten books. By Robert Polick.

The Young Pilgrim, or Alfred Campbell's return to the East, and his travels in Egypt, Asia Minor, &c. with 12

East, and his travers in Egypt, Asia Minor, &c. with 12 plates.

Caroline Lindsay, the Laird's Daughter. The Pastor's Tales. A cheap edition of Dunallan, or Know what you Judge. For sale by JAMES LORING, 132, Washington Street.

THE COURSE OF TIME.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 67, Market-St. will publish on Saturday at 12 o'clock, The Course of Time; A Poem, in Ten Booka. By Robert Pollok, A. M. 90. We have no heastation in expressing and decided conviction, that the "Course of Time" is the finest Poem which has appeared in our language since Paradise Lost; which has appeared in our language since Paradise Lost; and without meaning to intimate that it discovers genius superior to that of Milton, it is of the two, the poem of which we should ourselves prefer to have been the author."

June 27. Eelectic Review.

#### FEMALE CLASSICAL SEMINARY, BROOKFIELD.

THE next term, in this Seminary, will commence on Wednesday the 16th day of July next. As the advertisement expressing the views of the conductors of this institution on the subject of education, and the principles by which they prepose to be governed in its future management, was prevented by a providential event, from appearing previous to the commencement of the last term; it in thought expedient now to state, briefly; that, in their view, female education, has, in general been too superficial; that female education, has, in general been too superficial; that the memory has been too much cultivated at the expense of the other faculties of the mind; and that, by running over the whole circle of sciences, in a few weeks or months, young ladies have too often had their minds filled with a confused collection of terms rather than ideas. These erconfused collection of terms rather than adeas. These er-rors it will be the aim of the present conductors of this Seminary, as far as possible, to avoid. They purpose to make it a primacy object to develope, strengthen and ma-ture all the faculties of the mind in proportion to their rel-ative importance; to communicate as far as practicable, a thorough and well-grounded acquaintance with the differ-ent branches of knowledge which may be studied; and to wake the whole suitervient to the formation of character. ent branches of knowledge which may be studied; and to make the whole subservient to the formation of character for the duties of life; comprehending all the moral influences which may be brought to hear on the object in a wise and sulutary supervision. To effect this, it will be seen, by every discriminating mind, that a regular system of studies, and of course time, will be indispensably necessary. Such a system it is proposed to adopt, that all may have the advantages of it who are willing to devote the necessary time. But such arrangements will be made, that those, whose situation does not admit of their going through the whole course, will have opportunity to attend that those, whose situation does not admit of their going through the whole course, will have opportunity to attend to such branches as they wiek. The best text books is common use will be adopted, till better can be procured or provided. Particular attention will be paid to the manners of the pupils; and no exertions be spared to promote their moral, as well as intellectual improvement. Instruction will be given in all the branches of education commonly taught in Academies and higher schools; including drawing, painting, music and the French language.

A course of lectures on the physical sciences, accompan-

A course of lectures on the physical sciences, accompan-with experiments, will be delivered, by an experienced

Tuition in English studies, from 4 to 85 a quarter, atcording to the branches pursued—in drawing, painting music and French, from 2 to \$5 in addition.

July 4, 1828. 2w. B. FOWLER, Principal.

REDUCTION OF PRICES—M. S. S. U. THE Managers of the Massachusetts Sabhath School Depository hereby give notice that many of the publications of the American S. S. Union have been reduced in price, and may be had at the Depository in the Lasement story of the Stone Church, Hanover Street, Boston. Among the various motives which have induced to the adoption of this measure, one is that the extended influence and operations of the American Union have created an isomeouse demand for their publications, and given the ability of producing Books at a lower rate by the vast multiplication of copies.—A large variety of other publications of similar character to the above named are received at the Depository, and additions will constantly be made of such as are approved, and valuable for Sabhath School Libraries.

Samuel N. Tenner, Agent June 20. If of the Mass. Sab. Sch. Dep'y.

BOOKSTORE REMOVAL.

BOOKSTORE REMOVAL.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, would inform their Friends, the Patrons of the Missionary HeralD and the Public, that they have removed, during the re-building of their Store on Cornhill, to No. 67 & 69, Market-street, the building formerly occupied as the MISSIONARY ROOMS.

MERINO SHAWLS, LEGHORN BONNETS, RICH FANCY AND CHEAP GOODS.

JUST received from New-York and for sale by JANKS T. HOBART, No. 91, Washarton Street, nearly opposite State Street, Rich Fancy Goods, Consisting of Etoffe Satines—Satin Brilliants—Blend Barege, entirely new articles for ladies full dresses—Plain Plaid and Figured Cote Palys and Bateste, do. do. Silks Plaid and Figured Cote Palys and Bateste, do. do. Silks

Platd and Figured Cote Palys and Bateste, do. do. Silks—Superfine Black Levantines—Satin do.; mixed Camblets and Pongees—Rich Silk—Gauze and Barege Hdkfs. and Scarfs—Ribbons—French Calicoes, small figured—do. Grecian Cross, do. Plaids in imitation of the Rich Plant Silks—India Swiss and French wrought Moslin Dresses and Palisses. do. do. Muslins. Also, Chem Goods,

Silks—India Swiss and French wronger Moshin Delises.

and Pelisses. do. do. Musliss. Also,

Cheep Goods,

Calicees, 10 cts. do. good 12 1-2 do.; superfine I shilling—Cottons I yd. wide, 10 cts.—Cambric, I shilling—Cravats I yd. wide, I shilling—Hoes and Gloves, 12 1-2 cts.—Raw Silk Mantles, 3 yards long I 1-2 wide, \$3.00 do. scarlet \$4,00 do. Square Shawls, \$2,50—together with a great variety of goods at equally low prices.

Merins Shawls and Leghern Bonnets.

Scarlet Merino Mantles, from 12 to \$40.—Black do. do. from I1 to \$30—White do. do. from 9 to \$45.—do. Square Shawls—Searlet Orange, Black and White, from 5 to \$25, Thibet Shawls all colors and prices do. Raw Silk do Valencia—Bolivar and Misses Leghorn Bonnets—Hata and Crowns, do.—Fell size Gipseys do., making in all one of the largest assortments of Merino Shawls and Leghors Bonnets to be found in the city, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for each or short credit.

June 13.

COMMUNION WARE.

COMMUNION WARE.
THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 1, Washington Street, has just received a complete and extensive assortment of and Britannia COMMUNION WARE, which is ed for sale by the set, or single piece, on the most reason

N. B. No pains has been spared to have this article manufactured in a style equal to the imported—and it can be afforded at much lower prices. eow3m May 22. District of Massachusetts, to wit: District Clerk's Office.

Be it remembered. That on the twenty-third day of June a. p. 1828, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. Samuel G. Goodrich, of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following. It was:

following, to wif;
"Outlines of Chronology, Ancient and Modern; being an introduction to the Study of History. On the plan of the Nev. David Blair. For the use of Schools. Accom-

panied by a Chart."
In conformity to the act 'of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned; 'and also to an act entitled 'An act supplamentary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the capies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times there is mentioned; and extending the benefits therefol to the arts of designing, engraving and etching bistorical and other prints.

27. 4w. Davis, Clerk

PEW FOR SALE.

PEW FOR SALE.

FOR rale, one of the best Pews in the broad sisle of Rev. Dr. Beecher's meeting house. Apply to Amos Hushell, Market Street.

NO. 29..

EDUC The Middleses held its 12th A the 11th of June. the Society at 1 the Secretary an accepted .- Offic Charlestown, Pre ton, V. Pres.; Mr. Mr. E. P. M'ld Bacon, Newton J. Davis, Concor J. Bennett, Rev. tire. Directors.

In the afternoon held in Rev. Dr. held in Rev. Dr.
ar. appropriate (
Sewall Harding,
taken in aid of th
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Receipts into June, 1927, to th Balance of las Life Membership himself; Dea. N Rev. J Bates, N Society, \$10 eac Collections and

burn, \$6; Gentle District Concert ert, Do. \$3. n Framingham, to Mr. M'Intire Scholarship, \$349 \$13, 27. Charles

Annual Subscri 1828, \$5; Re-Vose, Concord, E. Stearns Esq. for 1827 and 8, 4 1828, \$1; Rev. -Life Member tions, \$376,36; A tal, including the Payments. Paid ety, \$100; Paid ing Constitution \$454,75. Balan

The Directors ucating Pious Y impressed with the their approfitable of their beloved first of all unite en, their most co

and praise.

The object, dea
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every pious and the greatest impo world of any whi men upon earth. In presenting

the year ending they precive s of reget, are led shouldnot only av every lreast, but ued and increase nevolett object. past enleavors to Societythrough t to excile them effort insecuring ductive of greate oice and take cou that their labors

From the record that since this So of \$2749.17 have tv. and. with ses, paid over to which were transi tors. In justice t stated, that what its towns in aid o our Treasury, but Treasury of the Na to the foregoing s crease the amount ed as lamentably sability of the Cou ability of the Co of the object, as it thing; and we de honored as the hu

glorious cause bu But however 1 erto attended the cannot forbear to the friends of our County, on the p Parent Society—u the estimation an and receiving the nevolent in almost

country. [Admonished by tion of the Report, of the National So our columns. A of our country, an home and abroad,

These, Brethre vertible facts;—a they offer to the in every part of increased effort in and benevolent ob Institutions are or ary Associations men to carry into Where else are which are daily riging themselves, wi population, over Western Territor Pastors and Teac leges in their usually are they able to